



HOLLAND COUNTY COUNCIL
LINCOLNSHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT
on the
County Health Services

1966

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
J. FIELDING, M.D., D.P.H.,
COUNTY HALL, BOSTON. TEL. BOSTON 2281.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor C. F. Hotchkin.

Ex-Officio Members :

Alderman Lt.-Col. G. A. Grounds, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., D.L.,
Chairman of the County Council.

Alderman H. E. Chappell, Vice-Chairman of the County
Council.

Alderman E. J. Case, M.B.E., Chairman of the Finance
Committee.

County Aldermen :

Grounds, Lt.-Col. G. A. Clark, Mrs. F.

County Councillors :

Allport, Mrs. M.	Hoyles, F. W.	Walt, Mrs. M. L.
Clark, Mrs. E. M. M.	Login, T. H.	Witherington, A. J.
Gibson, T.	Parkinson, Mrs. F.	Worth, Mrs. M. M.
Howes, T. K.	Valentine, Mrs. E. M.	(One Vacancy).

Added Members :

Mrs. J. Paine	...	...	...	Mrs. E. M. Walton.
Dr. J. D. Brackenridge	...			Appointed by Lincs. (Holland) Local Medical Committee.
Mr. R. Day, M.P.S.	...	...	...	Appointed by Lincs. (Holland) Pharmaceutical Committee.
Mrs. M. M. Couch	...	...	...	} Appointed by Lincs. (Holland) Executive Council.
Dr. J. E. Darlow	...	...	...	
Mr. A. A. Goodson	...	...	...	Appointed by the Boston Group Hospital Manage- ment Committee.
Mrs. F. J. V. Killick	...	...		Appointed by the Holland with Boston Branch of the Royal College of Midwives.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health :

Fielding, J. - M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer :

Vacancy.

Assistant County Medical Officers :

Hird, G. - M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (mixed appointment).

Morfitt, J. M. - M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., B.Sc.

(mixed appointment).

Other Medical Staff (Part-time—Sessional) :

Aitken, Margaret E. - M.B., Ch.B.

Barrie, W. J., M.B., Ch.B.

Coffey, P. - M.D., D.P.H.

Coffey, Mary C. - M.B., B.Ch.

Cope, J. T. - M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.

Crockatt, R. E. - M.B., Ch.B.

Dillon, G. - M.B., Ch.B.

Geoghegan, P. J. - M.B., Ch.B.

La Touche, D. Digges - M.B., Ch.B.

Walt, F. - M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Wright, N. S. - M.B., B.S.

Dental Officers (for County and School work) :

Principal Dental Officer—K. Jackson, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Senior Dental Officer—G. Hutton, L.D.S., R.C.S.

(appointed 1.6.67).

Dental Officer—Mrs. P. Robinson, L.D.S.

(appointed 3.1.66—resigned 6.10.66).

Chief Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives (non-medical) :

Guttman, Miss C. E. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.

Deputy County Nursing Officer :

Guest, Miss D. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.

Assistant County Nursing Superintendent and Health Education Officer :

Farr, Miss L. M. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Dip. H.E.

Senior Health Visitor for Health Education : Vacancy.

Health Visitors :

Britton, Mrs. D. M. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert (retired 31.1.67).
 Brotherton, Miss G. G. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Crisp, Mrs. M. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 1.6.66).
 Kingston, Mrs. B. R. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 21.11.66).
 McCullagh, Miss A. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 21.2.66 - resigned 31.8.67).
 McLaughlin, Miss M. M. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 8.9.67)
 Southwell, Miss E. R. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Stephens, Miss J. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 8.9.67).
 Williams, Miss M. L. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Willson, Miss B. M. - S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 1.3.67 - resigned 31.8.67).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

Cowlshaw, Mrs. E - S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (Retired 1.8.66).

Clinic Nurses :

Campling, Mrs. S. M. - S.R.N.
 Chapman, Mrs. M. - S.R.N.
 James, Mrs. M. - S.R.N. (Resigned 31.8.66).
 Tookey, Mrs. M. A. - S.R.N. (Appointed 4.7.66).
 Russell, Miss P. M. - S.R.N. (Appointed 3.10.66 - resigned 28.2.67).
 Hayes, Mrs. S. M. - S.R.N. (Appointed 1.5.67 - resigned 31.8.67).
 Skelton, Mrs. M. A. - S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed 21.8.67).

Clinic Assistants :

Matthews, Mrs. J. - Spalding.
 Mayes, Mrs. U. - Holbeach.
 Stainton, Mrs. A. - Boston (Appointed 8.8.66).

Physiotherapist :

Shephard, Mrs. J. - M.C.S.P.

Geriatric Nurses :

McCrae, Mrs. I. - S.R.N. (Appointed 15.8.66).
 Dickinson, Mrs. P. M. - S.R.N. Part-time (Appointed 5.9.66 - resigned 1.9.67).
 Orbell, Mrs. E. - S.R.N. Part-time (Appointed 19.9.66).

District Midwives :

Chamberlain, Mrs. A., -
S.R.N., S.C.M.
Leggott, Miss N. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.
Sleight, Mrs. D. E. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.
Wilson, Mrs. M. G. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Sauntson, Mrs. V. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.
Waters, Mrs. P. L. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Bailey, Miss E. A. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.
Taylor, Mrs. P. J. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Gray, Miss J. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

King, Mrs. E. A. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

District

Boston, Wyberton and
Fishtoft.

Spalding, Cowbit, Moulton
and Moulton Chapel.

Holbeach, Gedney, Dawes-
mere and Lutton.

Crowland.

Long Sutton, Sutton Bridge.

Sutton St. James, Tydd,
Gedney Hill, Whaplode
Drove, Sutton St. Edmunds.

District Nurse/Midwives :

Palmer, Miss R. M. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.N.

Senkey, Mrs. O. J. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.N.

Sills, Mrs. M. A. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.N.

Scott, Mrs. C. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.N. (Resigned
31.10.66).

Gill, Mrs. P. O. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.N.

Whitehurst, Mrs. E. M. -
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Re-
signed 21.4.66).

Brotherton, Miss B. M. -
S.R.N., S.C.M.

Belcher, Mrs. E. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

District

Benington, Butterwick,
Freiston and Leverton.

Deeping St. Nicholas.

Donington, Bicker and
Quadring.

Gedney Dyke, Drove End,
Dawsmere and Lutton.

Gosberton and Surfleet.

Holbeach Bank and Saracen's
Head.

Kirton and Frampton.

Old Leake and Wrangle.

District Nurse/Midwives :**District**

Nield, Mrs. M. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M. (Resigned 4.3.66).

Pinchbeck.

Clayton, Miss E. L. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M. (Resigned 18.4.66).

Sutton Bridge.

Swift, Miss B. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Swineshead, Amber Hill and
Holland Fen.

Diggle, Mrs. M. M. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Sutterton, Algarkirk, Fosdyke
and Wigtoft.

District Nurses (Home Nursing) :**District**

Watts, Mrs. J. - S.R.N.,
S.C.M.
(Appointed 24.6.67).

Clark, Mrs. O. A. - S.R.N.,
Q.N.

Foster, Mrs. J. - S.E.N.
(Resigned 30.4.67).

Killick, Mrs. F. J. V. -
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Re-
tired 30.6.67).

Taylor, Miss B. A. - S.E.N.

Coleman, Mrs. A. C. - S.R.N.
(Appointed 1.5.67).

Boston, Fishtoft and
Wyberton.

Masterson, Mrs. C. M. -
S.R.N., Q.N.

Swallow, Miss C. M. -
S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Spalding.

Hillman, Mrs. G. - S.R.N.

Crowland.

Burn, Miss D. M. - S.R.N.,
Q.N. (Appointed 6.6.66).

Holbeach.

Skells, Miss D. J. - S.R.N.,
Q.N.

Moulton Chapel, Whaplode St.
Catherine's, Weston Hills
and Cowbit.

Petchell, Mrs. M. - S.R.N.,
Q.N.

Moulton, Moulton Sea's End,
Weston and Whaplode.

Bailey, Mrs. M. - S.R.N.,
Q.N. (Appointed 1.6.66).

Pinchbeck.

Conybeare, Mrs. - S.R.N.,
Q.N. (Appointed 12.9.66).

Sutton Bridge and
Long Sutton.

Chiropodists :

Hughes, Mr. N. H. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Liaison Officer).
 Roseberry, Miss W. - S.R.N., M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Sandall, Miss M. T. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Beaumont, Mr. J. M. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Narborough, Mr. M. A., - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Paddle, Mr. M. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Pearson, Mr. F. M. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Taylor, Mr. T. B. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Wood, Miss E. M. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.
 Bradley, Miss E. J. - M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

West Field House :

Superintendent—Curry, Mr. J. - R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
 Matron—Curry, Mrs. M. M. - R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
 Assistant Superintendent—Fisher, Mr. J. T. - R.M.P.A.
 (Appointed 25.4.66 - Resigned 25.11.66). Robinson, Mr.
 A. (Appointed 4.1.67).
 Assistant Matron—Fisher, Mrs. J. M. (Appointed 25.4.66 -
 Resigned 25.11.66). Robinson, Mrs. H. (Appointed
 4.1.67).
 Senior Instructors :
 Newham, Mrs. B. J. (Cert. Nursery Nurse). (Resigned
 4.1.67).
 Appleby, Mr. T. (Resigned 31.3.67).
 Shelton, Mr. R. D. (Appointed 24.4.67).
 Assistant Instructors :
 Briggs, Miss B. A. - Training Council Diploma
 (Appointed 9.1.67).
 Mears, Mrs. B.
 Desforges, Mr. P. W. (Appointed 19.6.67).

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRES :**Boston—Allan House :**

Supervisor—Dennis, Miss S. - D.N.A.M.H. (Resigned
 31.8.66).
 Newham, Mrs. B. J. (Cert. Nursery Nurse -
 Appointed 5.1.67).
 Assistant Supervisor—Poppewell, Mrs. J. E.
 Assistant Supervisor—King, Mrs. D. (Appointed 21.3.66).
 Nursery Assistant—Machin, Mrs. C. A. - S.R.N. (Resigned
 31.8.67).
 Willingham, Mrs. A. - N.N.E.B. (ap-
 pointed 11.9.67).

Spalding :

Supervisor—Daubney, Mrs. B. L. (Cert. Nursery Nurse).
 Assistant Supervisor—Thorpe, Mrs. D. A. (Cert. Nursery Nurse).
 Assistant Supervisor—Fraser, Miss S. M.

County Health Inspector and Food and Drugs Act Inspector :

Fidling, Mr. R. - M.S.I.A.

Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf :

Wollaston, Mr. R. A. - B.A. (Resigned 31.7.66).
 Mutch, Mr. D. G. - B.A. (Appointed 1.5.67).

Public Analyst :

Forbes, Mr. D. G. - B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Mental Welfare Officers :

Jones, Mrs. E. I. (Resigned 31.5.67).
 Robinson, Mrs. M. F.
 Shepherd, Mr. H. G.
 Ostler, Mr. J. (Part-time).
 Townsend, Mr. H. (Part-time).

County Ambulance Officer :

Smith, Mr. C. E.

Home Help Supervisor :

Stainer, Mrs. R. L. D. (Resigned 30.10.66).
 Ganderton, Mrs. D. (Appointed 31.10.66).

Senior Clerical Staff :

Holmes, Mr. D. E. - D.M.A.
 Newham, Mr. G.
 Toyne, Mr. J. D. A.
 Welberry, Miss M.
 Parlabeau, Mr. J.

Chief Clerk :

Cowan, Mr. H.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting the Annual Report on the Health Services for the year 1966.

A year taking note of change in experience and a year of staffing difficulties, both medical and nursing. In the rural areas particularly there has been an impact on the work of the District Nurse/Midwives because of the falling number of domiciliary midwifery cases, following a gradual and annual increase in bookings at Maternity Departments. To preserve professional expertise, three district nurse/midwifery posts were redesignated to three whole-time midwifery posts and areas of work extended. This arrangement can be expected to give a very satisfactory service in the next two or three years, covering matters of relief and early discharges from hospital. 443 mothers were discharged home from Maternity Units before the tenth day and were attended by domiciliary midwives. 428 expectant mothers attended Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes and of these 372 were expecting their first babies. In 1957, 42% of confinements took place at home and in 1966 the figure was 27%. The recommendation of the Committee on Maternity Services required provision of a national average in order that 70% of confinements could take place in hospital. There is now an increasing tendency to reduce the length of stay in hospital.

The shortage of health visiting staff is an anxious one and it seems most unlikely that the staff will increase even though at the moment there are four health visitors in training. The appointment of State Registered Nurses as Geriatric Visitors has been watched with much interest. They work closely with Senior Health Visitors, General Practitioners, Medical Social Workers at the Hospital and with members of the Welfare Department. The three lay Clinic Assistants have assumed non-nursing duties from the nursing staff, enabling Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses to make greater use of their professional skills.

In more recent times we have been singularly fortunate in being able to increase the chiropody service because of the interest shown by two additional Chiropodists. In 1966, 7,424 treatments were given, covering work done in surgeries, clinics and in patients' own homes, and this represents 1,165 additional treatments compared with 1965. The geriatric nursing staff have this service very much in mind in their daily work and hence the added need for additional operating time at Crowland, Spalding and Sutton Bridge.

In 1966, 574 cases were dealt with by the Home Help Service and of these 471 were in the higher age groups.

It is splendid to note that the Meals-on-Wheels Service served 21,165 meals, fostering independence in the aged at home. Much is being done on a partnership basis for the care of the aged in old people's homes, group bungalow schemes and by voluntary endeavour. The District Nurses were responsible for the care of 982 persons aged 65 years and over and this represents more than half of the total cases attended.

An interesting development has been an increase in the number of play-groups conducted in private houses for pre-school children. There were 110 approved places under the Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948 and 56 of these are for play-groups. Supervision is maintained by members of the nursing staff.

At the clinics the Senior Health Visitors and Medical Officers maintain a register of children who require more supervision than the normal child and under this heading there are 504 children. The register is an active one and from time to time the children are reviewed and where necessary their names are retained or removed from the list.

Under the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme 85% of children were immunised before their first birthday and 90.7% of children entering school in 1966 had been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Under the Mental Health Act, South Field House is now being built in Spalding to help with the special care of aged

people and to try and avoid undue strain on the Psychiatric Hospitals particularly at a time when it has been considered that continuous medical or nursing care is not required, however the Medical Superintendent has asked that a nucleus of staff be trained in mental disorder, giving an insight into the requirements of these old people. Every endeavour will be made to try and bring the facilities and resources of the community to this new project. It is intended that when aged patients have been admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals, undue stay in hospital will be avoided, because as hitherto there has been inadequate alternative accommodation. Similarly, help will be given to relatives at home and to the staff of old people's homes, a close partnership is envisaged between the Consultant Psychiatrists, General Practitioners and Mental Welfare Officers. Patients will need to have been fully investigated prior to admission on the basis of the right patient in the right bed. Some flexibility will need to be exercised, as between the duties of the hospital and local health authority and the approach here will be to try and do what is best for individual old people and that maxim has always been the policy of the County Council.

Generally in the Welfare State many, many cases of necessity need to be shared and we all do try to integrate overall matters with the Children's and Welfare Departments, General Practitioners and medical Social Workers attached to the Hospital Management Committee.

Please accept my thanks Mr. Chairman and members of the Health Committee for most helpful and stimulating co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. FIELDING,

County Medical Officer.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA.

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	267,854
Population (census 1961)	103,388
Population (estimated—mid. 1966)	105,000
Rateable Value for the County (1st April, 1967)	£3,090,484
Estimated Product of penny rate for the whole County, 1967-68	£12,530

(b) VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	797	754	1,551
Illegitimate	51	49	100
Total Births	848	803	1,651

Live birth rate per 1,000 population :—15.7.

Stillbirths—Males 10, Females 15, Total 25.

Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths :—14.9.

(Corresponding figure for England and Wales 15.4).

Total live and stillbirths :—1,676.

Infant deaths (under 1 year) :—34.

Infant mortality rates :—

Total per 1,000 live births 20.6
(Corresponding figure for England and Wales 19.0).

Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births 18.7

Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births 50.0

Neo-natal mortality rate (24 under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live
births 14.5
(Corresponding figure for England and Wales 12.9).

Illegitimate live births number 100 being 6.1% of total live
births.

Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week (21) per
1,000 live births) :—12.7.

(Corresponding figure for England and Wales 11.1).

Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week
combined (46) per 1,000 live and stillbirths) :—27.4

(Corresponding figure for England and Wales 26.3).

Maternal deaths (including abortion) :—2

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths :—1.2.

(Corresponding figure for England and Wales 0.20).

Deaths from all causes :—1,188.

	Net Death Rate (per 1,000 population)					
Urban Districts	...	...	...	...	...	12.2
Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	10.7
Administrative County	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Deaths from measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	1

BIRTH RATE.—The birth rate again fell from 16.2 per thousand live births in 1965 to 15.7 in 1966. The highest rate within the county was 19.1 in the Spalding Urban District whilst the East Elloe was again the lowest with a rate of 14.2. The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 17.7. Illegitimate live births increased from 94 in 1965 to 100 in 1966 and represents 6.1% of total live births.

DEATH RATE.—The county rate of 11.3 is higher than the figure of 10.8 for 1965. The Spalding Urban District again had the highest rate of 14.0 and the Spalding Rural again the lowest at 9.7. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 11.7.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.—The county rate of 1966 was 20.6 per thousand live births (deaths under one year) and fell from 21.2 in the previous year, but this figure is still higher than the rate for England and Wales of 19.0. The infant mortality rate again shows a marked increase of illegitimate (50.0) over legitimate (18.7) per thousand illegitimate or legitimate live births. The Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks) rose from 12.4 in 1965 to 14.5 and again compares unfavourably with the figure of 12.9 for England and Wales. The Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week) has increased from 11.8 in 1965 to 12.7 and compares with 11.1 for England and Wales. The Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week) fell from 29.5 in 1965 to 27.4 and compares more favourably with the national figure of 26.3.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 1.2 against nil for the previous year. There were two maternal deaths, one occurring in the Boston Rural area and one in the Spalding Rural area. A corresponding figure for England and Wales for 1966 is 0.2.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following table shows the figures for the main killing diseases in the County of Holland during 1966.

Disease	Total number of deaths
Heart Diseases	342
Cancer	207
Vascular Diseases	201
Pneumonia	91
Bronchitis	46
Other Circulatory Diseases	63

HEART DISEASES.—The total figure of 342 is 39 fewer than for the previous year and represents 28.8% of the total deaths.

CANCER.—The total deaths of 207 compares with 211 for 1965 and represents 17.3% of the total deaths from all causes.

The following table of death rates from cancer shows the comparisons between five district Authorities, the Administrative county, and England and Wales :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1966.

	LUNG				ALL OTHERS			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
Boston Borough	14	0.56	—	0.00	11	0.44	21	0.83
Spalding Urban	6	0.39	—	0.00	16	1.02	19	1.20
Boston Rural	5	0.22	2	0.09	15	0.66	15	0.66
Spalding Rural	2	0.10	—	0.00	14	0.71	17	0.86
East Elloe Rural	6	0.28	2	0.09	25	1.16	17	0.79
Administrative County	33	0.31	4	0.04	81	0.77	89	0.85
England & Wales		0.966		0.179		1.537		1.830

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966. Urban and Rural Districts.

District	Area in Acres	Persons per Acre	Population (mid-year)	Live Births				Deaths				Deaths under 1 year of age		Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 population.	Death-rate from all tubercular diseases per 1,000 population
				No.	Net Rate	Standardising Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	No.	Net Rate	Standardising Factor	Standardised Death Rate	No.	Rate 1,000 live births		
URBAN															
Boston Borough	3257	7.7	25150	420	16.7	1.01	16.9	279	11.1	1.07	11.9	12	28.6	0.04	0.04
Spalding Urban	7825	2.0	15550	297	19.1	1.00	19.1	218	14.0	0.73	10.2	3	10.1	0.00	0.00
Totals for Urban Districts	11082		40700	717	17.6	1.01	17.8	497	12.2	0.92	11.2	15	20.9	0.02	0.02
RURAL															
Boston ...	84408	0.27	22800	330	14.5	0.99	14.4	227	10.0	1.06	10.6	6	18.2	0.13	0.13
Spalding ...	87770	0.22	19820	296	14.9	0.98	14.6	192	9.7	1.13	11.0	7	23.6	0.00	0.00
East Elloe ...	84594	0.26	21680	308	14.2	1.02	14.5	272	12.5	0.91	11.4	6	19.5	0.05	0.05
Totals for Rural Districts	256772		64300	934	14.5	1.00	14.5	691	10.7	1.02	10.9	19	20.3	0.06	0.06
Administrative County ...	267854		105000	1651	15.7	1.00	15.7	1188	11.3	0.98	11.1	34	20.6	0.05	0.05
England & Wales					17.7		17.7		11.7		11.7		19.0	0.043	0.048

Causes of death at each age period, 1966.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks to 1 year	1 and under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 35	35 & under 45	45 & under 55	55 & under 65	65 & under 75	Over 75	All Ages
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	6	10	29
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	11	11	7	37
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	2	4	17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	1	11
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	8	22	27	45	109
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	20	57	116	201
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	38	46	71	174
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	15
Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	23	125	153
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	11	43	63
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	8
Pneumonia	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	20	54	91
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	18	18	46
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	6
Congenital malformations	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	17	5	1	3	...	1	5	3	17	22	41	115
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	3	1	21
All other accidents	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	5	10	24
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	4	1	13
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	24	10	6	7	9	7	7	35	65	166	282	577	1188

ADMINISTRATION

In the County of Holland there is no need for decentralisation and all the administrative work in connection with the Authority's health services is undertaken at the County Hall, Boston (Boston 2281).

The main committee is the Health Committee with three sub-committees, each with delegated functions.

Maternity and Welfare Sub-Committee.

Mental Health Sub-Committee.

Appointments Sub-Committee.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

There is close co-operation with the district authorities as the District Medical Officers of Health are also Assistant County Medical Officers.

Co-operation is also secured through the :—

Obstetric Committee.

Lincoln Heath Hospital Management Committee (Mental Health).

Lincs. (Holland) Executive Council.

Local Medical Committee.

Sheffield Liaison Committee.

JOINT USE OF STAFF

There is no change to report.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Full use is made of the various voluntary organisations in the County as follows :—

Red Cross Society	Medical Loan Depot at Boston.
(Boston Branch)	

St. John Ambulance Brigade	Medical Loan Depots at Spalding, Sutton Bridge and Holbeach.
----------------------------	--

British Legion (Crowland Branch)	Medical Loan Depot at Crowland.
Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work	Welfare Work mainly in connection with unmarried mothers.
Lincs. (Holland) Care Committee	Care and after-care work in connection with tuberculosis, problem families, nursing services and other illnesses, including mental sickness.
Voluntary Committees at certain Infant Welfare Centres	General assistance at child welfare sessions.
Boston and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children	} Co-operation and material assistance in dealing with mentally handicapped children, particularly at Training Centres.
Spalding and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.	
Boston and Holland Blind Society	Welfare of the Blind.

The County Council also makes use of the services of a number of National Associations and Bodies, to whom annual subscriptions are paid :—

Central Council for Health Education.

National Association for Mental Health.

National Baby Welfare Council.

National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare.

National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

The Chest and Heart Association.

National Spastics Society.

National Council on Alcoholism.

The Family Planning Association.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table on the following page shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

Whooping Cough.—The number of notified cases again fell from 72 in 1965 to 45 in 1966. The cases occurred mainly in the Boston Borough and Rural areas.

Diphtheria.—It is gratifying to note the absence of this disease for the eighteenth successive year.

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence of notification has decreased for the first time in some years. Only 33 cases compared with 68 in the previous year.

Dysentery.—A total of 104 notified cases occurring exclusively within the Boston Borough and Rural areas. There were no serious outbreaks.

Poliomyelitis.—For the fifth successive year, there were no confirmed cases reported.

Pneumonia.—55 cases in 1966, a small increase on the figure of 49 for the previous year. Notifications again related mainly to the Boston Borough and Rural areas.

Chicken Pox.—Notifiable only in the Boston Borough and Rural Districts. A total of 428 cases compared with 171 in 1965.

Measles.—An “off peak” year, 920 cases against 2,082 for the previous year. Over 700 of the cases notified occurred in the Spalding Urban and Rural areas.

Food Poisoning.—Only 2 cases notified.

Scabies.—The incidence of this disease has continued to increase during the year, 28 cases compared with 8 in 1965.

Infective Hepatitis.—This disease became statutorily notifiable for the first time in 1966 with a total of 8 cases.

Infectious Diseases notified in Holland County for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

District	Meningococcal Infections	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poliomylitis and Polio-Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Pneumonia	Chicken Pox	Measles	Food Poisoning	Scabies	Paratyphoid	Infective Hepatitis	Total
Urban Districts																			21
Boston ...	—	20	—	1	5	74	—	—	—	4	—	38	258	104	1	23	—	5	533
Spalding ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	417	—	—	—	—	422
Rural Districts																			
Boston ...	—	12	—	1	19	30	—	—	—	3	1	15	170	52	1	5	—	3	312
Spalding ...	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	308
East Elloe ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	65
Totals	—	45	—	3	33	104	—	—	—	12	2	55	428	920	2	28	—	8	1640

* Note : The figures for tuberculosis exclude those cases coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Home Visiting.—Home visiting of children under school age is an important part of the Health Visitor's duties. More detailed information is given in the health visiting section.

Child Welfare Centres.—There are 19 centres in the County at which 54.3 sessions are now held per month. The reduction in the number of sessions (previously 67 in 1964) was a direct result of the shortage of health visiting staff due to retirements and resignations. Selling sessions of welfare foods were not affected at the centres involved.

A Medical Officer normally attends at the more important Centres, but when this is not considered necessary, a doctor only attends fortnightly or monthly.

A statistical table is given below from which it will be seen that 3,638 children (of whom 1,089 were born in 1966) attended during the year and made a total of 23,093 attendances. The percentage of new babies attending the centres, related to the total live births for 1966 was 66%, an increase of 4% compared with 1965.

All the Infant Welfare Centres are administered by the Local Health Authority, and the following table summarises the position :—

Number of children who attended during the year :—

Born in :	Number	Attendances
1966	1,089	8,980
1965	1,036	7,087
1964-61	1,513	7,026

The family doctor is notified when it is considered that any child should be referred to a hospital clinic for consultant opinion.

At most of the centres there are voluntary workers who render valuable service.

The following is the list of infant welfare centres :—

Centre	Frequency	Day
Boston (Allan House)	Weekly	Monday
Boston (Ferry House)	Weekly	Tuesday
Boston (Woad Farm)	Weekly	Tuesday
Crowland	Weekly	Tuesday
Donington	Three/four times monthly	2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Thursdays
Deeping St. Nicholas	Monthly	2nd Thursday
Fishtoft	Twice monthly	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Gosberton	Monthly	1st Thursday
Holbeach	Weekly	Thursday
Kirton	Twice monthly	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
Long Sutton	Weekly	Friday
Moulton	Monthly	3rd Thursday
Pinchbeck	Twice monthly	2nd and 4th Fridays
Spalding	Weekly	Tuesday
Sutton Bridge	Weekly	Wednesday
Swineshead	Twice monthly	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Whaplode Drove	Monthly	4th Wednesday
Wrangle	Twice monthly	1st and 3rd Fridays
Wyberton	Twice monthly	2nd and 4th Thursdays

Supplies of Welfare Foods, dried milk and other proprietary foods are available at all the child welfare centres. In addition the Council also deals with an extensive distribution of national dried milk and other welfare foods. The arrangements continued to work smoothly, no alterations were made during the year.

Stores.—The central bulk stores are kept at St. John's House, Skirbeck Road, Boston.

Transport.—The transport of stocks to Clinics and Parochial selling points is undertaken by County vehicles by arrangements with the County Transport Officer.

Distribution.

(a) **Parochial Selling Points**—Eighteen in number.

(b) **Boston** : Nine sessions each week.

St. John's House.

Allan House.

Ferry House Clinic.

Bargate Clinic.

Woad Farm Welfare Centre.

(c) **Donington** :

Thursday afternoon—The Clinic.

(d) **Wrangle** :

1st & 3rd Friday afternoons—The Clinic, Bede School.

- (e) **Kirton :**
Wednesday afternoon—The Clinic, Town Hall.
- (f) **Swineshead :**
Wednesday afternoon—The Clinic, The Hut.
- (g) **Spalding :** Five sessions each week.
The Clinic, Holland Road, Spalding.
- (h) **Holbeach :** Two sessions each week.
The Clinic, Park Road, Holbeach.
- (i) **Long Sutton :**
Friday afternoon—Welfare Centre, Church Hall.
- (j) **Sutton Bridge :** Two sessions each week.
The Church Hall Clinic.
- (k) **Crowland :**
Tuesday afternoons—The Abbey Institute.
- (l) **Deeping St. Nicholas :**
1st Thursday afternoon—Church Hall.
- (m) **Gosberton :**
1st Thursday in each month—Parish Hall, Gosberton.
- (n) **Fishtoft :**
2nd and 4th Thursday—Rochford Tower Hall.
- (o) **Whaplode Drove :**
4th Friday in each month—Whaplode Chapel.
- (p) **Wyberton :**
Thursday afternoon—The Parish Hall.
- (q) **Moulton :**
3rd Thursday in month—Parish Hall.
- (r) **Pinchbeck :**
2nd and 4th Friday in the month—Village Hall.

The figures for the year ended 31st December, 1966, were as follows :—

Number of distribution centres 39

Welfare Foods issued :

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	18,344 tins
Vitamin Tablets	...	...	...	...	1,686 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	15,523 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	1,226 bottles

Ante-Natal Clinics.—There is no change to report.

When their duties permit, the Council's Health Visitors attend ante-natal sessions to maintain contact with this work.

Apart from the facilities provided by the County Council, the Hospital Management Committee has arranged weekly sessions at Boston General Hospital, Spalding Johnson Hospital and Holbeach Clinic.

The number of women who attended the Local Health Authority's clinics and shared clinics during the year was 284 and the total number of attendances was 2,019.

A total number of 2,014 patient attendances were made at relaxation and mothercraft classes.

Post-Natal Clinics.—No special clinics are held. As a rule the post-natal examination is done by the general practitioner as provided in the domiciliary maternity scheme.

Dental Treatment.—Slightly more work was done in this field during the year. Owing to the shortage of staff no organised inspections were carried out, although a programme was drawn up when an increase in staff was expected. This turned out to be shortlived and the patients who were inspected were referred by Health Visitors or from the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics. A newly appointed Senior Dental Officer joins the staff on 1st June, 1967. Third birthday cards are still being sent out by the department inviting all children at that age to have their teeth examined, the response is very disappointing.

29 children and 12 mothers were examined during the year. 16 children and all the mothers received treatment, and 12 children and 7 mothers had their treatment completed during the year. One mother received full upper and lower dentures.

	Mothers	Under fives
Number examined	12	29
Treated	12	16
Dentally fit at end of year	12	12
Type of Treatment :		
Scaling and gum treatment	7	—
Fillings	20	19
Extractions	21	23
General Anaesthetics	3	9

							Mothers	Under fives
Provision of partial dentures	...	...					—	—
Provisions for full upper or lower dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

Maternity Beds.—The Health Visitors continued to investigate, at the request of the hospital authorities, cases recommended for admission on sociological grounds.

Of 36 applications received 13 patients were recommended as suitable for admission.

Of the total births, as adjusted by inward and outward transfers, 73% were institutional.

Ophthalmic Treatment.—Children of pre-school age requiring treatment are normally referred to the out-patient departments of hospitals, but, for the sake of convenience, some children are seen at the school clinics by the Consultant. The number of attendances made in this field during the year was 391.

Blood Testing.—Arrangements are in force whereby Medical Officers at ante-natal clinics collect and send blood specimens for examination.

Care of Premature Infants.—Special cots and equipment are available, if required, for children nursed at home but, when special medical and nursing care are indicated, cases are transferred to hospitals. A premature baby incubator is maintained at Boston General Hospital and is immediately available for an emergency admission. A member of the hospital paediatric staff would normally travel in the ambulance. The number of premature live births was 104 which is 6.4% of the total live births notified ; of the total number (25) of still-births notified, 13 (or 52%) were premature.

The following table summarises the position :—

Weight at birth	Premature live births												Premature stillbirths	
	Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home												
		Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home												
		Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day												
		Died		Total births		Died		Total births						
	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Born	in hospital	at home or in a nursing home ..
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
2. Over 2lb 3oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	19	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	39	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. Total	91	10	3	—	8	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	11	2

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.—The County Health Department works in close association with the Children's Department and the Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work. The latter is a registered association for dealing with adoption. The County Council makes an annual grant to the Diocesan Board, on a case-load basis.

During the year 7 patients were sent to the Quarry Home, Lincoln, or to similar establishments. The cost in each case being borne by the County Council less contributions obtained from unmarried mother, putative father or other sources.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.—5 new registrations were approved during the year and 6 cancellations received. At the end of the year there were 16 child minders on the register with 110 approved places decreased from 17 and 118 respectively in 1965. 56 of the 110 places were taken up by 6 pre-school play groups.

Women's Advisory Clinic.—The County Council allow the use of the Ferry House Clinic, Boston, on one evening each week to a branch of the Family Planning Association, and also the use of Spalding Clinic and Holbeach Clinic.

At Risk Register.—Each Health Visitor continues to keep an "At Risk" register showing the history and development of children on her district requiring special supervision by reason of any developmental abnormality. Those registered include such groups as premature infants, haemolytic disease of the newborn, congenital abnormalities, difficult births, virus infection in the mother, and children with impaired hearing, etc. At 31st December a total of 504 children were registered.

In association with the Health Visitors, "At Risk" Registers, a central register is maintained of infants suffering from severe congenital abnormalities including stillbirths and infant deaths. Since January 1964 a monthly return of congenital abnormalities has been forwarded to the Registrar General. The number of cases returned during the year under review is 27, 9 fewer than for 1965.

Early Neo-natal Deaths.—The following list shows the causes and age at death of the twenty-one cases reported died under the age of one week during 1966 :—

Age at Death**Cause**

8 hours	1a Prematurity.
10 hours	1a Pulmonary atelectasis. b Prematurity.
	2 Congenital hydronephrosis in kidney.
8 hours	1a Prematurity. 2 Maternal diabetes.
16 hours	1a Pulmonary atelectasis. b Cor triloculare.
30 mins.	1 Haemorrhage from umbilical cord. 2 Death by misadventure.
2 hours	1a Prematurity.
5 mins.	1a Multiple congenital defects. (29w maturity)
5 hours	1a Prematurity.
1 day	1a Intracranial haemorrhage. b Sub-tentorial tear.
1 hour	1a Prematurity.
1 hour	1a Prematurity.
6 days	1a Bronchopneumonia. 2 Endocardial fibroblastosis. Intracranial haemorrhage.
20 hours	1a Prematurity.
10 mins.	1a Anoxia. b Complete left diaphragmatic hernia.
2 days	1a Intracranial haemorrhage. b Subtentorial tear. c Breech delivery.
1 day	1a Prematurity.
15 hours	1a Congenital heart disease.
3 hours	1a Prematurity.
3 hours	1a Prematurity.
1 day	1a Atelectasis Neonatorum. b Prematurity.
	2 Imperforate anus.
6 days	1a Aspiration pneumonia.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The County Council provide a domiciliary midwifery service by employing whole-time District Midwives and District Nurse/Midwives. The day to day management of the service devolves upon the Chief Nursing Officer, her Deputy and Assistant. On the 31st December, 1966, 6 District Midwives and 12 District Nurse/Midwives were employed.

ANALGESIA.—All the domiciliary midwifery staff are qualified to administer inhalational analgesia.

Fourteen sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air and 10 sets for the administration of trilene were provided by the County Council. The Health Committee has approved the purchase of gas/oxygen machines to replace gas and air machines, 8 in 1967. One such machine was in use in 1966.

Analgesia was administered in 360 cases (gas and air 99, trilene 261). The percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving inhalational analgesia was 82.7%.

Pethilorfan was also much used either alone or in conjunction with inhalational analgesia. It was administered in 229 cases. There is strict control in the use of dangerous drugs by midwives.

STERILISED MATERNITY OUTFITS.—Maternity outfits are available free of charge for all women confined at home. 415 outfits were issued during the year.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1966.

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before the 10th day
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	
38	397	435	443

MEDICAL AID.—Medical aid was sought by midwives 63 times for domiciliary cases and 89 institutional cases. Of the domiciliary patients, the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service in all cases.

The classification of the emergencies in the domiciliary cases was as follows :—

PREGNANCY.

Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raised blood pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

LABOUR.

Breech presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retained or adherent placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Prolonged labour and uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Episiotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

LYING-IN.

Varicose veins and swollen legs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

CHILD.

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inflammation of or discharge from eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foetal Distress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

NOTIFICATIONS FROM MIDWIVES.—The following notifications were received from midwives in domiciliary practice :—

Notifications of sending for medical aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Laying out of dead body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notification of death or still birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

CASES : The following is a summary of the work carried out by the County Council midwives :—

District	No. of Visits			Number of patients visited following discharge from hospitals before 10th day
	Ante-natal	Delivery	Lying-in	
	To patients' homes			
Boston, Wyberton and Fishtoft	1290	137	2788	124
Freiston, Benington and Butterwick	69	6	243	17
Wrangle and Old Leake	70	9	281	18
Kirton and Frampton	131	16	342	15
Sutterton and Algarkirk	142	8	294	4
Swineshead and District	62	5	193	20
Donington and District	119	14	310	13
Gosberton and Surfleet	434	34	759	21
Spalding, Cowbit, Pinchbeck, Moulton and Weston	886	110	1514	67
Deeping St. Nicholas	296	21	485	21
Crowland	428	28	686	30
Holbeach Area, Sutton St. James, Sutton St. Edmunds, Gedney Hill	165	16	445	68
Gedney, Gedney Dyke and Fleet	118	14	315	16
Long Sutton, Sutton Bridge, Tydd and Lutton	231	17	631	11
TOTALS	4441	435	9286	443

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

STAFF.—As previously stated, it is the policy of the County Council to employ health visitors on combined duties. Qualified health visitors are stationed in convenient centres throughout the County and on the 31st December, 1966 the staff was as follows :—

6 Health Visitors, carrying out school nursing and other duties.

4 Nurses on School and Clinic duties.

3 Lay Clinic Assistants.

The drastic depletion in Health Visiting staff from 13 to 6 in 1965 was contained during 1966 and at the time of going to press has risen to 7. Four student Health Visitors are at training schools and should join the staff in September, 1967. The County Council policy of providing purpose-built bungalows for Health Visitors as well as for nurses and midwives is proving to be a good incentive towards recruitment. 13 bungalows have so far been built and three more are scheduled for 1967.

The policy of appointing ancillary staff has proved very valuable, the three lay clinic assistants relieve nursing staff of much routine work. The geriatric nursing strength will be increased to 2.5 (whole-time equivalent) in 1967 and these workers take over much routine visiting of the aged, work previously done by the Health Visitors.

Supervisory work is undertaken by the Chief Nursing Officer and there are regular monthly meetings when matters of general interest are explained and discussed.

SUMMARY OF WORK.—The following table summarises the work of the Health Visitors and gives some indication of the extent of their work.

	Number Visited	Total Visits
Children born in 1966	1,598	4,010
Children born in 1965	955	2,362
Children born in 1961-64 ...	2,393	4,401
Expectant Mothers	92	194
Persons aged 65 years and over	49	346
Mentally Disordered Persons	23	90
Persons discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals)	21	35
Households—tuberculous ...	24	—
Households—infectious diseases	25	—
Unclassified	—	1,339

PHENYLKETONURIA.—Wet nappy tests were carried out by Midwives and Health Visitors: First tests 1,326; subsequent tests 1,542; a total of 2,868.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION—BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN—ADOPTIONS.—Although this work comes within the province of the Children's Department, the health visitors pay the usual routine visits to children under five years of age.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING.

GENERAL SCHEME.—The County Council provide a domiciliary nursing service by the direct employment of whole-time district nurses or district nurse/midwives. There was no change in these arrangements during the year.

STAFF.—At the end of the year 13 whole-time and 12 part-time nurses were employed, a whole-time equivalent of 19.

WORK UNDERTAKEN.—Home nurses attended 1,785 cases, the number of visits being 43,414.

District	No. of Nurses	No. of Patients attended	No. of persons aged under 5 years at first visit	No. of persons aged 65 years or over at first visit	Total number of visits
Boston, Fishtoft and Wyberton	4	340	3	209	8971
Freiston, Benington and Butterwick	1	28	1	20	1479
Wrangle and Old Leake	1	46	1	24	1182
Kirton and Frampton	1	35	1	22	942
Sutterton and Algarkirk	1	32	—	26	725
Swineshead	1	67	1	100	1736
Donington	1	57	2	33	1623
Gosberton	1	44	2	26	911
Pinchbeck and Surfleet	1	54	—	13	285
Spalding	2	282	6	210	7109
Moulton, Moulton Chapel, Cowbit and Weston	2	134	5	75	5569
Deeping St. Nicholas	1	45	3	24	602
Crowland	1	228	6	69	2638
Holbeach, Holbeach Bank, Holbeach St. Matthew's, Holbeach St. Mark's and Saracen's Head	1	96	1	26	2414
Gedney, Gedney Drove End and Fleet	1	86	2	20	1403
Long Sutton and Lutton	1	88	4	34	3107
Sutton St. James, Sutton St. Edmund and Gedney Hill	1	57	4	26	1189
Sutton Bridge and Tydd	1	63	1	25	1539
TOTALS ...	23	1785	43	982	43414

Of the cases attended 982 were sixty-five and over, and visits to these cases number 30,144. This again shows the importance of domiciliary nursing in relation to the care of the aged and chronic sick. It represents 55% of the total cases attended.

INCONTINENCE PADS.—In accordance with Circular 14/63 of the Ministry of Health, incontinence pads have been supplied to all persons in need without restriction. Approximately eight thousand pads are issued in a calendar year and with occasional exceptions, all patients are in receipt of home nursing care. No difficulties have been experienced in this

county with regard to disposal which is normally carried out by domestic burning. In isolated occasions where domestic burning is not practicable, soiled pads are collected into plastic bags and destroyed in a hospital incinerator.

HEALTH VISITING, HEALTH EDUCATION, DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING SERVICES.

The Chief Nursing Officer submits the following report :—

STAFF.—At the 31st December, 1966, there was a total of 7.3 vacancies. One Senior Health Visitor for Health Education, 5.3 Health Visitors, one District Nurse/Midwife. The policy of reorganising areas is to make sure that Midwives have enough midwifery cases to safeguard their skill. We have filled vacancies of District Nurse/Midwife areas with four District Nurses and redesignated three District Nurse/Midwives to three full-time Midwives. One new appointment of a full-time Midwife was also made. Our total staff is now ten full-time Midwives, eight District Nurse/Midwives combined and twelve full-time District Nurses. 1966 has seen four new Health Visitors.

MIDWIFE ATTACHMENTS.—In Boston this has proved very successful and since June, 1966, District Nurses in Boston have also been attached with great satisfaction. A similar project is to be organised in 1967 in the Spalding area.

POST GRADUATE COURSES.—Four District Nurses and four Midwives completed post graduate courses during the year. Some conferences were attended by Health Visitors and administrative staff.

GERIATRIC VISITORS.—This is a new service which has been started by two part-time and one full-time visitor. This service and home nursing service have a good liaison with the Hospital and the Welfare Department, in the care of the physically handicapped and the aged.

Four Student Health Visitors are taking their courses at various training schools and in September, 1967, they will join the Health Team as qualified Health Visitors. In September, 1967, a Club for Play Groups will be started, helping the organisers to learn one from another.

**Analysis of Work undertaken by the Home
Nursing Service during 1966.**

							No. of Patients	No. of Visits
General care	(under 65 years)	...	...	...	...	...	188	3,618
	(over 65 years)	...	...	...	...	...	776	14,788
Nursing of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	311
Treatment of cases of accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	633
Dressings following discharge from Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	3,445
Bladder washout	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	386
Enemata	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	536
Changing pessary	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	231
Any other condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,381
Injections—Insulin	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	9,770
Streptomycin	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	176
Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	267
Mersalyl	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2,008
Imferon	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	155
Cytamin	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	1,631
Durabolin	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	197
Cortisone (A.C.T.H.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	772
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	466

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The Council's scheme provides for vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, whooping cough and tuberculosis; immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus. In accordance with Circular 6/66, the Council has approved a restricted scheme for vaccination against measles.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.—Constant effort is maintained through health education to encourage parents to accept this preventive measure. The following tables give statistical data over the past 10 years :—

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.

Year	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
1957	537	56	41	60	694
1958	513	46	26	46	631
1959	539	37	19	38	633
1960	550	53	18	52	673
1961	658	92	44	79	873
1962	785	481	1424	2406	5096
1963	225	110	19	65	419
1964	253	439	22	62	776
1965	186	466	31	30	713
1966	184	507	107	109	907

RE-VACCINATIONS.

Year	Under 1 Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
1957	—	6	7	59	72
1958	—	1	6	50	57
1959	—	1	6	39	46
1960	—	—	7	47	54
1961	—	2	7	60	69
1962	—	14	429	1797	2240
1963	—	4	16	62	82
1964	—	5	10	74	89
1965	—	4	12	29	45
1966	—	1	56	119	176

Number immunised against Diphtheria during the period 1953-1966

Year	Boston Borough		Boston Rural		Spalding Urban		Spalding Rural		East Elloe Rural	
	Under five.	Aged 5—15.	Under five.	Aged 5—15.	Under five.	Aged 5—15.	Under five.	Aged 5—15.	Under five.	Aged 5—15.
1953	271	39	240	11	175	3	210	8	278	7
1954	374	66	344	2	186	2	210	18	265	4
1955	282	77	309	22	198	5	205	38	255	23
1956	327	43	258	8	180	14	211	37	213	29
1957	333	32	246	15	170	19	186	12	239	31
1958	295	7	208	13	167	1	194	23	216	18
1959	284	11	270	4	175	20	209	23	229	13
1960	302	39	305	9	175	9	274	22	295	10
1961	377	40	316	19	255	34	285	62	262	42
1962	336	13	287	18	176	23	236	23	246	16
1963	341	6	327	4	170	44	228	16	246	17
1964	397	5	298	4	222	5	257	23	239	24
1965	408	3	309	7	192	1	279	13	229	33
1966	404	5	338	9	235	4	242	2	252	6
Total	4731	386	4055	145	2676	184	3226	320	3464	273

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—The arrangements are unchanged. There has not been a notified case of diphtheria in the County since 1948 and this fact makes it difficult to persuade some parents to accept immunisation.

At the commencement of school life primary or reinforcing injections are given by the school medical staff, and special sessions are arranged if necessary. The table on the preceding page shows the overall immunisation picture since 1953.

With few exceptions, immunisations against diphtheria are now carried out with combined prophylactics. The following table shows the number of children immunised during 1966 :—

District	Primary.				Boosters.
	Under 1	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	All ages.
Boston Borough	384	20	5	409	804
Spalding Urban	219	16	4	239	387
Boston Rural	325	13	9	347	668
Spalding Rural	227	15	2	244	444
East Elloe Rural	232	20	6	258	531
Totals	1387	84	26	1497	2834

The percentage of children immunised under one year (1387) of total live births (1631) for 1966 was 85.0%.

The percentage of children under five years of age who have been immunised was 76.8% and in the five to fourteen age group 85.9%.

WHOOPING COUGH VACCINATION.—Vaccination against whooping cough has been in operation since 1952 and the number of children immunised during the year is 1,415—all with combined prophylactics.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations against whooping cough, either alone or in combination with diphtheria and/or tetanus since 1959 :—

District	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Boston Borough ...	304	280	410	331	334	404	410	407
Spalding Urban ...	182	171	256	175	171	215	192	238
Boston Rural ...	277	291	327	295	319	298	307	338
Spalding Rural ...	212	259	302	236	225	267	279	241
East Elloe Rural ...	241	284	274	256	248	256	227	253
	1216	1285	1569	1293	1297	1440	1415	1477

B.C.G. VACCINATION (Section 28, National Health Service Act).—The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis was continued during the year in accordance with Ministry of Health policy for senior school children.

1,163 children received the initial skin test, of whom 1,029 had a negative reaction and 1,009 were vaccinated. 102 children showed a positive reaction to the test, 9% of the total.

Immunisation against Tetanus.

A steadily increasing demand is being made for single prophylactic in the older age groups, whilst with the triple vaccine, immunisation against tetanus in the under fives is producing a satisfactory level of immunity at an earlier age. The following table gives the statistical data and shows the development over the past seven years:—

		Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
1960	Single Prophylactic	9	39	34
	Combined Prophylactic	548	13	—
1961	Single Prophylactic	132	122	61
	Combined Prophylactic	1528	13	—
1962	Single Prophylactic	283	375	187
	Combined Prophylactic	1290	2	—
1963	Single Prophylactic	136	336	337
	Combined Prophylactic	1287	—	—
1964	Single Prophylactic	42	365	533
	Combined Prophylactic	1396	—	—
1965	Single Prophylactic	6	313	320
	Combined Prophylactic	1417	55	—
1966	Single Prophylactic	7	284	218
	Combined Prophylactic	1484	25	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

The total number of persons who had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis at 31st December, 1966 was 50,685. Of these 43,169 have had booster injections or doses, and 16,343 children between the ages of five and twelve years had received fourth reinforcing doses.

Of the babies born in 1966, 19.3% had been vaccinated at 31st December 1966 and by 31st March, 1967 this figure had risen to 39.0%. Comparable figures for 31st December, 1965 and 31st March, 1966 of babies born in 1965 were 15.0% and 34.3%.

Babies who have completed the primary course (3 doses) by the time they are 6 months old now receive an additional dose at 18 months of age. All children will get a fourth dose on reaching school age.

PRE-SCHOOL AGE GROUP

Percentages of completed vaccinations at 31st December:—

Born in						1966	1965
1965	...	...	...	...	...	78.6%	15.0%
1964	...	...	...	...	...	81.6%	70.7%
1963	...	...	...	...	...	85.8%	82.1%
1962	...	...	...	...	...	84.1%	81.3%

The above table and the one following indicates the steady rise during the pre-school period, and although smaller, during the school age group.

SCHOOL AGE GROUP

PERCENTAGE VACCINATED

Born in						1966	1965
1961	...	...	...	...	..	90.7%	86.6%
1960	...	...	...	...	...	86.4%	84.0%
1959	...	...	...	...	...	90.8%	90.0%
1958	...	...	...	...	...	91.8%	91.1%
1957	...	...	...	...	...	92.6%	91.9%
1956	...	...	...	...	...	89.3%	89.0%
1955	...	...	...	...	...	87.8%	87.5%
1954	...	...	...	...	...	85.3%	85.0%
1953	...	...	...	...	...	88.0%	87.7%
1952	...	...	...	...	...	84.0%	83.7%
1951	...	..	...	...	...	87.8%	87.5%
1950	...	...	...	...	...	84.3%	84.3%

**Broken down figures in District Areas (Percentage Vaccinated)
at 31st December, 1966**

PRE-SCHOOL AGE GROUPS.

Born in	Boston Borough	Boston Rural	Spalding Urban	Spalding Rural	East Elloe Rural
	%	%	%	%	%
1966	... 17.3	27.0	10.1	19.9	22.6
1965	... 78.1	89.4	68.7	77.2	77.1
1964	... 84.4	88.0	79.4	82.7	81.0
1963	... 77.2	100.3	88.8	89.5	79.6
1962	... 76.8	94.4	93.1	84.1	77.1

SCHOOL AGE GROUPS.

Born in	Boston Borough	Boston Rural	Spalding Urban	Spalding Rural	East Elloe Rural
	%	%	%	%	%
1961	.. 85.5	94.8	92.0	93.1	90.0
1960	... 79.4	91.9	88.8	91.5	82.4
1959	... 93.0	96.2	92.7	100.0	83.6
1958	... 88.5	91.1	88.4	92.9	88.7
1957	... 93.9	92.6	90.4	90.4	84.8
1956	... 82.8	98.1	90.8	90.1	87.8
1955	... 87.8	89.3	86.8	87.8	85.1
1954	... 85.6	89.5	89.2	90.6	73.0
1953	... 88.4	97.3	91.1	88.0	76.6
1952	... 87.0	92.9	89.5	82.8	74.2
1951	... 86.7	98.2	101.0	84.2	75.6
1950	... 81.1	95.5	84.7	88.2	74.3

In the above figures there are three age groups that have reached 100 per cent. or more as all the figures include children born in other areas but have moved to this area and had not been vaccinated prior to moving.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service is managed directly by the Council through the County Ambulance and Transport Department, and the following details have been supplied to me by the County Ambulance and Transport Officer in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1967.

	Emergency	Ordinary	S.H.S. etc.
Number of patients carried by ambulance	1,013	5,932	270
Number of patients carried by car	36	30,991	21,541

Supplementary Car Service	86	7,888	7,500
Patients carried by rail ...	—	313	79
	<u>1,135</u>	<u>45,124</u>	<u>29,390</u>
	Total 75,649		

Mileages.

	Ambulance	S.H.S. etc.
(a) Ambulances	81,422	1,170
(b) Council Cars	215,238	71,873
(c) Supplementary Cars	92,814	55,234
(d) Rail	20,470	7,818
	<u>409,944</u>	<u>136,095</u>
	546,039	

Mileage covered by Ambulance
Service vehicles on "non-patient"
carrying journeys 26,877

Total 572,916

Abortive Journeys 254

Miles per patient 7.2

The above figures show the following variations as compared with the year ended 31st March, 1966.

Patients carried = plus 2,896 = plus 3.8%

Mileage = plus 29,394 = plus 5.4%
(includes all mileages)

Abortive journeys = plus 73 = plus 28.7%

The establishment at the end of the period was as follows :—

Station Officers	2
Head Driver	1
Wholetime Driver/Attendants	21
Wholetime Lady Attendant	1
Wholetime Telephonist	1
Works Superintendent	1
Wholetime Mechanics	4
Wholetime Apprentice Mechanic	1
Number of Ambulances	9
Number of Utility Ambulances	9
Number of Sitting Case Vehicles	6
Number of Ambulance Stations	4

Although there was an increase of 2,896 patients and 29,394 miles during the year in comparison to the year ended 31st March, 1966, the operational staff has remained the same, but increases must be expected if this rate of growth continues.

During the year an additional ambulance was acquired, a seven seat "Hire Car" was replaced by an Austin Countryman "transit" ambulance, which can carry four sitting patients or one stretcher case, attendant and companion. There are now three of these vehicles based at the Boston Ambulance Station, any of which can be quickly available for the conveyance of urgent stretcher cases to distant hospitals. A 1959 Utility ambulance was also replaced by a larger vehicle of this type which has since been adapted in the Council's workshops to also carry two wheelchair patients when necessary.

The number of volunteers who have assisted the service during the year has decreased to nineteen, of this number eight assist, either as drivers or attendants, to operate the Crowland voluntary ambulance, two assist with the manning of the emergency ambulances at Spalding, and the remaining nine have been largely employed as escorts on long distance journeys by ambulance or train. It is pleasing to find there are still those who are willing to give voluntary service, and my thanks and those of the County Council are due to these public spirited people.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(SECTION 28)

The first aim, the basic principal continues unchanging as it has done from the inception of the Holland Care Committee 31 years ago, the prevention of tuberculosis and help for the families.

The Committee has increased the range of services offered during the last fifteen years towards General After-Care, as the notifications of new cases of tuberculosis have become the less. Tuberculosis still remains a disease to be reckoned with, particularly the unknown infectious case, passing infection to others. Labelled by such a person as a morning cough, a bronchial cough, a winter catarrhal cough, accepted without any medical advice, perhaps suspected and hidden. This brings as it has always brought, a most difficult problem in the social history of disease. The unknown carrier and secondary cases, the need for the sensible reporting of symptoms to the family doctor, the use of the Mass Miniature Radiography service and the greater acceptance of B.C.G. vaccination for senior school children.

From 1961 to 1966 inclusive, 6,281 adolescent school children have been vaccinated against tuberculosis, a good achievement, but the acceptance rate by the parents for their children could and should be improved. A higher rate is required so that the partnership between the senior schools,

home and the School Medical Vaccination teams can make an even greater contribution to the Scheme of Prevention. The acceptance rate is near 70%. The approach to the mobile X-Ray units by people without symptoms or with suspicious symptoms is of course purely voluntary. Children are referred in selective instances where the Tuberculin skin test is strongly positive at the time of the initial test in the B.C.G. vaccination scheme. 20 children were so referred to the Chest Physician for routine X-Rays. Supervision is subsequently given.

In 1961 it was found that 16.3% of children showed positive reactions. This is the indication of an earlier primary infection with the tubercle bacillus, vaccination not being required. The comparative figure in 1966 was 9%. This improvement in the positive findings at the outset is very satisfactory and demonstrates lesser opportunities for acquiring a naturally occurring tuberculous infection. Nevertheless children not protected by vaccination run a risk in individual circumstances of meeting a large dose of tubercle bacilli, leading to established disease and from a person with the disease but undiagnosed and unknown.

In 1961, 22 cases of tuberculosis were notified, falling to 14 in 1966. The figure for 1935 was 86 and in the following year 109. Higher standards of living, better housing, a much better awareness to use the services of the practitioner and consultant, care of contacts, advances in drug therapy, use of hospital beds for treatment and investigation, have all contributed a good share and will still need to do so, there must never be any complacency.

The Committee works within the framework of the National Health Service Act, following delegation by the County Council, and looks for advice and for the reporting of cases by the public health nursing staff, child care officers and medico social workers. The policy is one of integration and close working arrangements with the managers of the Ministry of Social Security and Ministry of Labour.

Through the district nursing services help was given from the Marie-Curie Memorial Foundation Fund to 71 patients, most appreciative letters being received. Full information is made available to this Foundation and very cordial relationships exist.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The following are the statistics for the year ended 31/12/66. Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act :—

A. CONTACTS.

(i) No. skin tested	...	...	...	...	52
(ii) No. found positive	...	...	...	...	7
(iii) No. found negative	...	...	...	...	45
(iv) No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	45

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN AND STUDENTS.

(i) No. skin tested	...	...	...	...	1163
(ii) No. found positive	...	...	...	...	102
(iii) No. found negative	...	...	...	...	1029
(iv) No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1009

All children aged 13 years and over are offered the initial skin test. The average acceptance rate for the year was 67.9% and rates for individual schools varied between the lowest 33.3% and the highest 93%.

COMMITTEE.

Regular monthly meetings of the Executive Committee have been held at Boston and Spalding alternately to consider reports of the visitors and to make grants. Attendance at these meetings has been very good. All cases referred to the Committee are investigated and helped where possible. During the year Mrs. Cowlshaw, the tuberculosis health visitor, retired and we are pleased to report that she kindly agreed to become a member of the Committee, and this has proved most useful.

CASES ASSISTED.

A large number of visits have been paid by members of the Executive Committee and help has been given as follows :—

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Milk. Grants of 1 to 2 pints of milk daily have been given in 32 cases. Milk so supplied has averaged 104 gallons per month.

Foods. Proprietary foods and groceries in 2 cases.

Coal. 1 case.

GENERAL AFTER-CARE.

Milk. Allowances of 1 to 2 pints daily in 38 cases (approximately 100 gallons per month).

Grocery allowances, Complan, etc., in 9 cases.

Footwear and/or clothing provided in 16 cases.

Bedding and furniture provided in 6 cases.

Coal in 3 cases.

Grants, fares, etc. 12 cases.

Toilet necessities. 8 cases.

This statement does not include assistance given privately from time to time by members of the Committee, the vast amount of clothing and bedding provided by the Boston and Spalding Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and grants made by the Ministry of Social Security.

MARIE-CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION FUND.

During the period 1/4/66 to 31/3/67 allowances were made under the following headings :—

Extra nourishment, milk, groceries, brandy complan, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Toilet necessities	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bedding and clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

NURSING AND LYING-IN FUND.

Clothing and bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Furniture, fireguards, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Cervical Cytology.

Early 1967 saw the establishment of clinics at Boston, Spalding and Holbeach. Smear tests to detect early cancer of the cervix was offered to women aged 35 years and over. Clinics are held twice a month at each centre, initial advertisement was through the local press and in co-operation with general practitioners and voluntary organisations. Generally the response has been very good, particularly in the south of the county.

Medical Loan Depots.—During the year the County Council continued the arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment and appliances on the recommendations of the family doctor or the district nurse.

The following depots function :—

BOSTON.—County Hall. This is intended to operate when demands cannot be met by the voluntary associations. Applications are dealt with during office hours.

BOSTON.—Red Cross Depot, Rosegarth Street, Boston. This depot, which is administered by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society, is open each evening from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

HOLBEACH.—Depot at 17 Fleet Street. Administered by Holbeach Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade.

SPALDING.—Depot maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The area covered includes the Spalding Urban and Rural Districts.

SUTTON BRIDGE.—80 Bridge Road. This depot is managed by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

CROWLAND.—British Legion Depot. This depot is administered by the members of the local branch. No charge is made for any article loaned.

The articles in most demand are bed-pans, air-rings, mackintosh sheets, back rests, urinals, bed tables, crutches, hot water bottles, bed cradles and invalid chairs.

The depots may send in requisitions as and when necessary to the County Council for additional stock or renewals, except in the case of the Boston Red Cross, where the rent of the premises is paid by the County Council.

Applications were received and dealt with as follows :—

Depot.	Cases Assisted	Articles Loaned
Boston (Red Cross)	120	162
Boston (County Hall)	39	42
Crowland (British Legion)	14	40
Holbeach (St. John Ambulance) ...	39	39
Spalding (St. John Ambulance) ...	132	132
Sutton Bridge (St. John Ambulance)	23	40

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The provision of treatment for these diseases is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Generally speaking, patients from the Holland area attend at the London Road Hospital, Boston, or at the West Norfolk and King's Lynn Hospital, King's Lynn.

The following table shows the number of new cases for this area treated at special clinics during the year :—

New Cases	Boston Clinic	Lynn Clinic	Total
Syphilis ...	3	1	4 (2)
Gonorrhoea ...	9	3	12 (12)
Other Conditions	37	13	50 (42)
Total	49	17	66 (56)

Note : The figures in brackets relate to the year 1965.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.—In 1966 twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

DEATH RATE.—The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 5 compared with 2 for the previous year. There were two deaths for non-pulmonary tuberculosis against nil for 1965. The death rate for all forms of tuberculosis in the county was 0.07 per thousand, compared with 0.048 being the rate for England and Wales.

REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.—Dr. A. M. Forrest has kindly furnished the following information :—

The position as regards tuberculosis in the County remains very satisfactory. The incidence of tuberculosis remains much below the national average. The notification rate has remained about the same level for some years. The Lincoln Mass Radiography Unit visited both Boston and Spalding during the year and it was noticeable that more cases than usual were found during this survey, i.e. a total of five.

The number of schoolchildren showing a positive Heaf reaction is becoming smaller each year.

Contacts of new cases are vigorously followed-up and when appropriate, children are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

The position about bronchogenic carcinoma is very different, although the incidence in the County is less than the country as a whole, it is very high and still increasing. The survival rate over the last five years is less than 4%.

The following table shows since 1956 the new cases of tuberculosis notified each year in the administrative County together with the case-rate per 1,000 of the population.

Year	Notifications			Case-rate per 1,000 of the population		
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1956	25	6	31	0.24	0.06	0.30
1957	31	4	35	0.30	0.04	0.34
1958	30	6	36	0.29	0.06	0.35
1959	29	4	33	0.28	0.04	0.32
1960	22	10	32	0.21	0.10	0.31
1961	16	6	22	0.15	0.06	0.21
1962	13	6	19	0.12	0.06	0.18
1963	8	3	11	0.08	0.03	0.11
1964	16	3	19	0.15	0.03	0.18
1965	11	3	14	0.11	0.03	0.13
1966	12	2	14	0.11	0.02	0.13

The table which follows shows the number of deaths registered and the death rates recorded during the years 1956 to 1966 in the administrative County.

Year	Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 of the population		
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1956	6	Nil	6	0.06	Nil	0.06
1957	5	2	7	0.05	0.02	0.07
1958	7	1	8	0.09	0.01	0.10
1959	6	1	7	0.06	0.01	0.07
1960	2	Nil	2	0.02	Nil	0.02
1961	8	2	10	0.08	0.02	0.10
1962	7	Nil	7	0.07	Nil	0.07
1963	2	2	4	0.02	0.02	0.04
1964	4	1	5	0.04	0.01	0.05
1965	2	Nil	2	0.02	Nil	0.02
1966	5	Nil	5	0.05	Nil	0.05

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Education Officer returned from the course at the Institution of Education, London University in July, having gained the Diploma in Health Education.

The work of the department has gone steadily forward during the year. In the schools, two senior schools have had weekly talks on Child Development and Care, two others, a six week discussion course on Personal Relationships, and others, single talks on specialised subjects, such as venereal diseases, smoking and lung cancer, and Local Health Services. The Health Visitors and School Nurses have given short talks on all aspects of health and personal hygiene when the need has arisen, in both junior and senior schools.

In the clinics, posters on a monthly theme have been displayed, and when staff have been available talks have been given.

Far more requests have come in from Voluntary Organisations all over the country, for talks at their meetings. A much greater interest has been shown in Cancer Education, and Smoking and Lung Cancer than previously. The film strip "Self Examination of the Breast" has been shown at all the Cytology Clinics by the health visitors.

The new Geriatric visitors have begun to give talks on their work, and hints to the ageing population on care in some of the Old Peoples' clubs. More display material has been available during the year—and displays have been put on in a shop window in Spalding immediately before November 5th, and during the Safety Week in Boston in the static exhibition. These displays have also been on view in chemists shops and doctors' surgeries.

During the year, the Health Education Officer has attended the North Midlands Group Home Safety meetings in Nottingham, the National Home Safety Conference, the Annual Conference and Study Day arranged by the Central Council for Health Education.

Future plans include a Campaign on Dental Hygiene, and courses for the Health Visitors and Nursing Staff on the use and care of cinè and filmstrip projectors.

CHIROPODY SERVICE—SECTION 28.

I am indebted to Mr. N. H. Hughes, Liaison Officer, for the following report and statistics showing the established pattern of the services provided.

The service during 1966, the seventh year, continued on a most satisfactory basis, a significant increase was seen in the total number of treatments given, 1,165. New registrations at 221 gives 2.2 per thousand of the population.

Domiciliary visits have increased to 385, a 40% increase over the previous year.

Total registrations at 1,229 remains constant. It is of interest to see where the displaced registrants have gone. They fall into roughly four categories:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Found to be in need of no further treatment | 10% |
| 2. Hospitalised | 15% |
| 3. Admitted to County Welfare Homes | 5% |
| 4. Deceased | 70% |

Since the average age of the clinic patient increases year by year and now is 73.6 years, this is more than understandable.

Extensions in the service during 1966 have been limited due to the number of chiropodists available and were made possible by the rearrangement of planned clinics.

For the first time we are in a position to compare our statistics with those of over 200 other local authorities. With good organisation the wastage of operating hours is kept to an absolute minimum.

	Other Authorities	Holland (Lincs)
Average No. of treatments per patient	6.5	6.0
Average No. of treatments per session	7.3	7.3

CLINICS.

Boston. The average age of the ambulant patient is very high indeed, 76, and we have been fortunate in maintaining such a low demand for transport, 46%.

Donington. This clinic is running smoothly in every respect.

Holbeach. The very heavy demand for treatment continues.

Sutton Bridge. The demand again continues to rise and a lengthy waiting period is inevitable, more operating time has now been implemented.

Spalding. During the year a successful effort was made to reduce the demand for transport and this is now very much more in line with other centres, chiropody services have now increased.

Wrangle. The demand for transport must be expected to be high as indeed it is. Extra sessions have been arranged during the year and at present regular weekly sessions are worked.

CHIROPODY STATISTICS — 1966

Service Providing Surgery, Clinic and Domiciliary Treatments

	1966	1965
1. New Registration	221	227
2. Total Registrations at 31st Dec. ...	1,229	1,248
Domiciliary Registrations at 31st Dec.	71	
3. Total treatments provided	7,424	6,259
(a) In surgeries	3,989	3,652
(b) In clinics	3,050	2,334
(c) Domiciliary	385	273
4. Average number of treatments per patient	6.04	5.01
5. Number of applications for free treatment	1	—
6. Analysis of Recommendations :		
General Practitioners	39%	39%
Clinic Doctors, Health Visitors and District Nurses	39%	36%
Registered Voluntary Organisations	22%	25%
7. Average age of patients, other than physically handicapped, in clinics ...	73.66 yrs.	72.5 yrs.
8. Average age of domiciliary patients	78 yrs.	80 yrs.

CLINICS, 1966.

1965	Boston	Donington	Holbeach	Sutton Bridge	Spalding	Wrangle	All Clinics 1966	All Clinics 1965
Patients average age	76	70	74	74	77	71	73	72.5
% of transport cases	45%	51%	54%	42%	62%	99%	59%	61.5%
Average number of treatments per session	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.35
Waiting list at 31.12.66	5	2	15	12	12	—	46	27

SECTION 29—HOME HELPS

The County Home Help Service continued to meet the varied and fluctuating demands made upon it by the fairly stable establishment of approximately 80 helpers. Adjustment in staff from district to district is always necessary. The following table shows the staff situation at the end of the year.

District	Full-time	Regular Part-time	Casual Part-time	TOTAL
Boston, Wyberton and Fishtoft	1	31	—	32
Spalding and District	—	8	—	8
Kirton and Frampton	1	4	1	6
Hubbert's Bridge and Holland Fen	—	1	—	1
Sutterton, Fosdyke and Wigtoft	—	2	—	2
Surfleet and Pinchbeck	—	3	—	3
Swineshead, Donington and Gosberton	1	1	1	3
Quadring	—	1	—	1
Butterwick, Leverton, Old Leake and Wrangle	—	5	1	6
Crowland, Cowbit and Deeping St. Nicholas	—	2	1	3
Whaplode, Weston and Moulton	—	2	—	2
Fleet, Gedney, Long Sutton, Sutton Bridge and Tydd St. Mary	—	10	1	11
Sutton St. Edmunds	—	1	—	1
Holbeach	—	3	—	3
Gedney Hill	—	1	—	1
WHOLE COUNTY	3	75	5	83

The full-time helpers continue to form the nucleus of the service and deal mainly with maternity and difficult chronic sick cases. Daily attendance at the difficult chronic sick case can be very demanding and it is essential that the home help should from time to time, have a complete change of case. It has been found that the chronic sick person has also benefited from this policy.

The main body of helpers is formed by regular part-time workers who attend the majority of aged and infirm and some chronic sick cases. The part-time worker averages between 25 and 30 hours each week and may attend up to nine cases each week, thus being of the greatest value in the maintenance and development of the service.

The Casual Home Helps are women who are prepared to work as and when required. They are often specially appointed to attend cases in the more remote rural areas and avoid the need to transport regular workers.

County Transport was called upon to assist in 10 cases during the year all of which were in areas not covered by an existing home help and was the only practical solution.

The hourly wage rate of Home Helps is now 4/11½d. This satisfactory rate of pay is reflected in a small change of staff which consequently leads to a more efficient service. New home helps are only enrolled after careful screening, and are closely supervised during their first few weeks of work.

The third In-service Training Course was held at Spalding in the Autumn and 12 home helps attended. The course was held on six consecutive Wednesdays. The aim was to give the home helps a greater insight and understanding of the problems which they are likely to encounter in their day-to-day duties. Talks were given mainly by members of the staff and included all aspects of community care, for the baby, young child, the elderly, the problem family and the mentally ill. Visits of observation were made to an Old People's Home and a Chronic Sick Hospital. All the candidates successfully completed the course and were presented with certificates by the Chairman of the Health Committee.

The Home Helps who attend problem families are very carefully selected and are drawn from home helps who have attended the In-Service Training Course.

Home helps attending homes of tuberculosis cases and certain other infectious diseases do so voluntarily and receive additional payment of 2d. per hour. Home helps in this category undergo an X-ray examination of the chest at the commencement of the case and are re-examined at periods if attending a long term case.

A plus payment of 6d. per hour is paid to Home Helps for the initial cleaning of houses which are neglected and filthy, two home helps are sent in at the same time. An additional payment of 3d. per hour is paid for continued cleaning and care of households well below the normal standards of cleanliness.

ASSESSMENT SCALE. The maximum charge of 5/- per hour will increase to 5/6d. from September, 1967. The minimum of 1/- per hour remains unchanged. Applicants may opt to complete a statement of income when the contribution is assessed in accordance with the Council's scale of charges. Occasional applications involving extenuating circumstances make the normal scale of charges impracticable, and the County Medical Officer exercises his authority to determine the contribution payable. The County Medical Officer may also use his discretionary powers to reduce a maximum assessment to 2s. 6d. per hour for all attendance in excess of 30 hours in any one week after the first week.

CASES DEALT WITH. 232 new cases were dealt with during 1966 and of these 41, or 17.6% were assessed at the maximum charge. The bulk of these cases was for home confinement, where help is normally provided full-time for a period of 10 to 12 days. The greater proportion of the remainder of cases are infirm or chronic sick pensioners, the majority of whose contribution is 1s. 0d. per hour.

During the year the service was provided free of charge in 10 cases, most of which were severe problem families where help was provided in an emergency. Eight of these cases were still receiving limited help at the end of the year.

The total cost of the service for the year ending

31st March, 1967 £24,846

Income from contributions £4,691

Recovery rate 18.9% (19.7% for the previous year).

During the year a total of 574 cases received help. The following table shows the expansion of the service since 1954 :—

	Number of Helps at 31st December	Cases provided with help
1954	63	407
1966	83	574

During the year under review 11 new Home Helps were appointed and 13 left the service.

The cases provided with help during the year fall into the following categories :—

	New cases	Total cases
Maternity	44	57
Aged and infirm	90	305
Chronic sick	72	166
Post-operative convalescence ...	9	17
Tuberculosis	—	—
Blind	2	9
Problem Families	2	4
Accident	9	8

	New cases	Total cases
Care of Children	2	6
Mentally ill	2	2
	232	574

The Home Help Service continues to play an integral part of the National Health Service and provides relief from anxiety for many people unable to care for themselves. On the more practical side there is a not inconsiderable saving of beds in hospitals and old people's homes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

"West Field House" Day Training Centre and Hostel has now been open for over a year. The trainees attending the workshops have settled well in their new environment and have quickly obtained increased benefit from the new items of equipment provided.

A comprehensive range of concrete equipment has now been supplied and it is envisaged that this will be brought into operation during the coming year as the number of male trainees increases. It is anticipated that this concrete section will increase the sales of chain link fencing, as one of the products will be the concrete posts that support the fencing when erected.

Whilst the male trainees have in their training continued to produce many routine items, many special products have been manufactured, the largest being a set of bunk beds.

With the increase in the number of residents, the work of the laundry has risen steadily, the work being carried out by both male and female trainees under supervision and 11,907 pieces have been handled during the year. The trainees take a great pride in this task and all credit is due to the instructors as none of the trainees had previous experience of this type of work, though experience gained in the handling of small items of household laundry in the domestic science sections of the junior sections has assisted to a large extent.

Both male and female trainees have assisted with domestic work both in the hostel and the day training centre, this is carried out on a rota system and proves to be a further valuable means of training, initial training for this work being given in the domestic science section.

Physical education has been introduced for the trainees and is a highly successful achievement. The trainees have been provided with sports gear, using the playing field adjacent

to the centre, in inclement weather the main dining hall is utilised and games and exercises have continued throughout the year.

The income from sales during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1966, was £842 10s. 0d., an increase of £179 12s. 0d. over the previous year.

The number of residents in the hostel has increased to twenty-two, twelve males and ten females. All residents have settled well within the hostel and only two failures have been recorded.

At the time of writing this report two resident males are now employed in local industries and are working away from the hostel. This says much for the training given and the unceasing efforts of the Mental Welfare Officers whose task is not easy in obtaining employment for these trainees, especially when there is a considerable amount of unemployment within the area.

A new venture will take place in June, 1967, when twelve adult trainees will be accommodated in a private hotel at Skegness for one week. Many of the participants have never had a holiday of this nature before and it is believed that this experiment will prove to be highly successful and if so will be repeated in future years.

Various local organisations, not normally associated with the sub-normal person, have formed a Community Care Committee around West Field House. These organisations make regular visits to West Field House which prove to be very popular with the residents. The activities that they have initiated vary from simple dress making classes and hair dressing to social evenings and dancing. Many donations of money have been received from these interested organisations and from various other bodies. With this money an amenity fund has been opened to provide additional items for the residents and any necessary financial assistance on any outings.

Allan House Training Centre continues to provide excellent service for the sub-normal children under sixteen years of age in the Boston area. Much work is carried out in preparing these younger children for their ultimate transfer to West Field House on attaining the age of sixteen years. The benefit of this training is now beginning to show as more trainees transfer to West Field House.

In 1966, swimming instruction was started for the trainees at Allan House for the very first time, the children proved most adaptable and this invaluable service is to be given again in the summer of 1967.

The existing centre in Spalding continues to progress satisfactorily, but is obviously handicapped by its present premises. The training carried out is excellent and on similar lines to that at Allan House.

"South Field House", the purpose built psycho-geriatric hostel at Woolram Wygate, is now nearing completion, and it is anticipated that this will be occupied before the close of 1967. Furniture and fittings are now being purchased and the experience gained in furnishing West Field House is of great assistance.

The four Mental Welfare Officers are providing a most satisfactory service within the community, with continued attendance at all the psychiatric clinics within the area, and close liaison with all of the general practitioners. During 1966 it was noticed that the admissions to Rauceby Hospital from the Holland area had tended to increase, this increase was explained by the Mental Welfare Officers who feel that the public are now more readily accepting mental illness and the need for hospital treatment.

One of the Mental Welfare Officers attends regular meetings of the Liaison Committee for Psychiatric Services. These meetings have assisted in the settling of many and varied problems, both within the hospitals concerned and the areas covered.

In 1966, the Medical Superintendent of Rauceby Hospital, was co-opted onto the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee. It is anticipated that he will be able to give the benefit of his vast experience to this committee in many ways.

The Social Club for the mentally sub-normal adults continues to grow both in strength and in numbers. Since the opening of West Field House the membership has more than doubled. At Christmas a further Pantomime was enacted by members of the committee and their friends, which once again was enjoyed both by the participants and the audience.

A highly successful social evening was enjoyed at West Field House when the social club from Grantham paid a visit during the late summer, a return visit to Grantham being made later in the year.

The visit to London was once again favoured by good weather, and consisted of a boat trip from Westminster Pier to Kew, lunch in Kew Gardens and ending with a brief but pleasant visit to the Zoological Gardens at Regents Park. The trainees enjoyed the visit to the Zoo immensely and in 1967 arrangements have been made to spend the whole of the day there.

The following tables summarize the cases dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959 :—

	Mentally ill				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under 16		16 and over		M	F	Under 16		16 and over		M	F	Under 16		16 and over				
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F			M	F					
Attending training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(a) suitable to attend training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Others	—	—	69	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED TO TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP DURING 1966.

1. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at end of year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	9
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	9	5	21
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	6
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966.

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General practitioners	—	—	34	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	89
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	86	95	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	189
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	121	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	270
Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Police and courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	7
Total	—	—	242	297	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	7	1	—	—	2	560

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Sampling duties under this Act are carried out by Mr. R. Fidling, the County Health Inspector.

During the year 305 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and this number included five samples which were submitted under a monitoring scheme for the detection of pesticide residues in food stuffs. In addition, 53 milks were examined by means of our own equipment. The Analyst reported that 4.3 per cent. of samples submitted to him, showed some type of irregularity. This compares with 2.96 per cent. shown in the previous year.

The following is a list of samples submitted to the Public Analyst :—

Nature of Samples	Formal	Informal	Total
Apples	—	3	3
Arrowroot	—	1	1
Almonds, Jordan	1	—	1
Almonds, Ground	—	3	3
Almond Paste	—	2	2
Beer	6	5	11
Biscuits, Butter	—	2	2
Biscuits (Complaint)	—	1	1
Butter	4	3	7
Baby Foods	—	2	2
Brandy	—	1	1
Cream, Double	5	2	7
Cream, Single	2	1	3
Cinnamon, Ground	—	1	1
Coconut, Dessicated	—	1	1
Coffee, Instant	—	3	3
Cream, Canned	—	7	7
Cream from Cake	—	3	3
Cheese, Cream	1	—	1
Cheese, Colwich	1	—	1
Cake, Coffee (Complaint)	—	1	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	1
Cheese with Beer	—	1	1
Cream Cakes	—	1	1
Cheese	—	1	1
Fruit in Syrup, Canned	1	4	5

Nature of Samples	Formal	Informal	Total
Fish Pastes	—	3	3
Fruit Juice	—	1	1
Gin	1	—	1
Gin, Sloe	—	1	1
Ginger, Ground	—	1	1
Honey	—	6	6
Health Drink	—	1	1
Horseradish, Creamed	—	1	1
Ice Cream	4	1	5
Jam	—	2	2
Jelly, Table	—	1	1
Lard	—	2	2
Lemonade Powder	—	1	1
Lemon Curd	—	1	1
Milk	47	3	50
Maple Syrup	—	1	1
Milk, Condensed	—	4	4
Milk, Dried Skimmed	2	2	4
Margarine	—	3	3
Marmalade, Ginger	—	1	1
Meat, Canned	—	8	8
Milk, Reconstituted (Complaint)	—	1	1
Meat Pie	1	—	1
Mustard	—	1	1
Nutmeg, Ground	—	1	1
Orange Curd	—	1	1
Olive Oil, B.P.	—	1	1
Pie Fillings	—	2	2
Polony	—	1	1
Pectin Fruit	—	1	1
Rice Pudding, Canned	—	1	1
Sausages, Pork	2	4	6
Spaghetti, Bolognese	1	—	1
Soft Drinks	10	18	28
Salad Cream	—	1	1
Sauce	—	1	1
Soup, Turtle, Bottled	—	1	1
Sweets	—	2	2
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1
Salmon, Potted with Butter	—	1	1
Sausages, Beef	—	1	1
Scampi Savoury	—	1	1
Shandy, Canned	—	1	1
Shortbread, All Butter	—	1	1
Tea	—	3	3

Nature of Samples	Formal	Informal	Total
Toffee containing Butter	—	1	1
Tomato Paste	—	1	1
Tomato Juice, Canned	—	1	1
Treacle, Black	—	1	1
Vinegar, Malt	—	5	5
Vegetables, Canned	2	5	7
Wine	—	3	3
Whisky	5	—	5
Yoghurt, Fruit Low Fat	1	—	1

Drug Samples	Formal	Informal	Total
Antiseptic Cream	—	1	1
Asthma Tablets	—	1	1
A.P.C. Tablets	—	1	1
Analgesic Tablets	—	2	2
Antiseptic Liquid	—	1	1
Boric Acid B.P.	—	2	2
Capriton Tablets	—	1	1
Catarrh Tablets	—	1	1
Chewing Gum, Laxative	—	1	1
Cold Mixture	—	1	1
Cough Mixture	—	5	5
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1
Chest Rub	—	1	1
Cold Discs	—	1	1
Cold Sore Lotion	—	1	1
Cough Sweets	—	1	1
Digestive Tablets	—	1	1
Dentinox	—	1	1
Ear Lotion	—	1	1
Embrocation	—	3	3
Ext. Malt and Cod Liver Oil, B.P.C.	—	1	1
Eye Ointment	—	1	1
Effervescent Tablets	—	1	1
Foot Powder	—	1	1
Glucose Tablets	—	1	1
Indian Brandee	—	1	1
Insect Bite Cream	—	1	1
Insect Repellant Cream	—	1	1
Nasal Spray	—	1	1
Raspberry Leaf Tablets	—	1	1
Sodium Bicarbonate	—	1	1
Silica Biochemic Tissue Salt	—	1	1
Tonic	—	1	1

Drug Samples	Formal	Informal	Total
Wintergreen Ointment	—	1	1
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	—	1	1
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1

**Special Samples for Pesticide
Residues Monitoring Survey
Scheme**

	Formal	Informal	Total
Brussels Sprouts*	—	2	2
Cauliflower	—	1	1
Lettuce	—	1	1
Tea	—	1	1
TOTALS	99	206	305

*One of the samples of Brussels Sprouts was found to contain very minute traces of organochlorine pesticide, but this quantity was well below the minimum classed as significant for the purposes of this survey.

The average of milk samples reported to be genuine was :—

For Ordinary Standard Milk (38 samples)

Average 1966

Milk Fat = 3.79%

Solids-not-Fat = 8.64%

Average 1965

Milk Fat = 3.74%

Solids-not-Fat = 8.85%

The presumptive legal standard is :—

Milk Fat = 3.0%

Solids-not-Fat = 8.5%

Special High Quality Milk (12 samples)

Average 1966

Milk Fat = 4.69%

Solids-not-Fat = 9.12%

Average 1965

Milk Fat = 4.69%

Solids-not-Fat = 9.06%

This particular quality milk comprises milk sold under the description of Channel Island, Jersey, Guernsey and South Devon milk and it is required to have a milk fat content of at least 4%. A higher retail price is charged for this type of milk. The compositional standard of milk retailed in this county was quite good and no irregularity of any kind was reported by the Public Analyst.

OTHER FOODS REPORTED BY THE ANALYST AS BEING UNSATISFACTORY

No. 8925—Health Drink. The Analyst took exception to the labelling of this commodity which consisted of a powder to which water would need to be added. He considered it should be labelled Health Drink Powder. The manufacturers when contacted, did not agree with the Analyst and gave their reasons. As it was doubtful if this point could be enforced, it was finally agreed the Analyst and the firm's Technical Director should meet and discuss the matter.

No. 8946—Lemonade and Beer Shandy. An informal sample showed the presence of 119 parts per million of saccharin. The Soft Drinks Regulations 1964 limits the amount of saccharin to 80 parts per million, although earlier regulations permitted 120 parts per million. Two formal samples were subsequently taken and in both cases the saccharin content was found to be within the prescribed limits.

No. 8986—Dried Skimmed Milk Granules. The sample showed 5.85% water was present whereas the Dried Milk Regulations 1965 only permit a water content up to a maximum of 5%. Three other samples, Nos. 9045, 9106 and 9147 were subsequently taken and showed 5.3%, 6.75% and 6.9% water content respectively. A prosecution was taken and resulted in a fine of £5 and costs of £14 13s. 0d.

No. 9023—Boned Chicken in Jelly. The designation was incorrect since the commodity did in fact contain a piece of bone 1½ in. long. The product was canned in Holland and the Dutch firm and the English importers were contacted and they gave an assurance that all possible steps would be taken to prevent this type of thing happening.

No. 9029—Orange Drink. Owing to fermentation of this product when opened, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable samples. One sample exploded its bottle in the Analyst's laboratory and another sample burst while in possession of the Sampling Officer. It was considered possible this proneness to fermentation may have been the cause of the sample being reported to be 47% deficient in sugar content. Later two unopened containers were submitted and the sugar content found to be up to standard.

No. 9075—Soft Drink. 2% deficient in sugar content. Two subsequent formal samples were found to be satisfactory.

No. 9105—Colwich Cheese. Based on "Recommended" Standards this sample showed excess water of 1%, but as "Official" standards were coming into force in February,

1967, it was decided to draw the manufacturer's attention to the matter and advise him to bring the commodity into line by that date.

No. 9110.—Red Cherries in Syrup. The label stating the ingredients was found to be ambiguous. The importers were contacted and the Canadian firm supplying the goods then issued an amended label.

No. 9113.—Orange Squash. Showed a small deficiency of sugar, i.e. 0.5%. To be resampled.

No. 9124.—Canned Milk (Milk Tops). The Analyst was of the opinion the term "Milk Tops" brought this commodity into the category of Sterilised Cream and, therefore, should contain 23% Milk Fat. As the can was plainly labelled 18% Milk Fat and did in fact contain 18% Milk Fat it was considered by our legal adviser that no offence had been committed.

COMPLAINT SAMPLES (SUBMITTED TO ANALYST)

No. 8957.—Ginger Biscuits. A purchaser complained the biscuits smelled and tasted of camphor. The Analyst reported the complaint was not justified.

No. 9011.—Milk Reconstituted from Dried Milk—This was alleged to have had the peculiar effect of curdling some cups of coffee, but not other similar cups and complainant was worried as to the cause and the safety factor of using this Dried Milk. The Analyst could find nothing wrong with the milk.

No. 9095.—Coffee Cake. Dark irregular sized patches were found in this cake. The Analyst reported the discolouration was due to the normal ingredients of the cake mixture having been inadequately mixed.

No. 9146.—Jordan Almonds. A housewife complained she had discovered two live maggots in a cellophane packet of almonds, but was unable to produce the maggots for inspection. The firm was visited and many packs examined without result. Some packets were submitted to the Analyst for examination but he failed to find any evidence of insect infestation in the form of ova or excrement.

COMPLAINT SAMPLES (NOT SUBMITTED TO ANALYST)

1. **A Fly in a Loaf of Bread.** The firm was prosecuted and was fined £20.

2. **Unfit Pork Luncheon Meat.** A complaint was received that some 4lb. cans of Pork Luncheon Meat delivered to various School Meals kitchens showed evidence of decomposition.

The importers, suppliers and the Ministry of Health were contacted and it was agreed that all cans bearing certain code numbers should be destroyed. In liaison with the local District Health Authorities a total of 82 x 4lb. cans were collected in the county area and destroyed. Although the meat was putrefactive and unfit to eat, bacteriological tests did not reveal any organisms of the human pathogenic type.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, **1963-65.**

These regulations control the description under which the various types of milk may be sold and also stipulate the nature of the test to be applied to those particular types of milk. The tests are devised to show whether or not the Heat Treated types of milk have been adequately heat treated, and also to see if the milk has a satisfactory keeping quality standard in the case of heat treated and raw milks sold to the public. The designations permitted to be used are :—Pasteurised, Sterilised, Ultra Heat Treated and Untreated Milk. If the milk was produced from cows of the Channel Island breeds, i.e. Jersey, Guernsey and South Devon cows and such milk contains at least 4% of milk fat the additional term of Channel Island milk may also be used. There are two large Milk Pasteurising Plants within the county and also 160 dealers in milk, all of which are licensed by the County Council. Inspection visits and sampling are carried out by the County Health Inspector and the samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln for tests to be made. Plant Heat Recorders, Thermometer temperatures, churns and bottles are examined regularly at the Pasteurising Premises. Quite a large quantity of milk is processed outside the County and the milk supplied in bottled form to dealers within the county area.

A total of 424 samples of milk were submitted for test and the following results obtained :—

Type of sample submitted	Failed Keeping Quality Test	Failed Heat Treatment Test
Pasteurised = 351	2	—
Sterilised = 13	—	—
Untreated = 60	1	—
Total = 424	3	—

Failing samples were investigated and further samples taken, these were satisfactory.

MILKS SUBMITTED FOR BIOLOGICAL, CULTURAL OR OTHER TESTS

Brucellosis. 70 samples were submitted for Brucella organisms, 5 samples were positive and these were notified to the District Medical Officer and the Ministry Veterinary Officer.

Antibiotics. 66 samples were submitted for Antibiotic Testing, one sample was positive and was notified to the Milk Marketing Board and the Milk Production Officer.

Tubercle Bacilli. 3 samples submitted and were negative.

SCHOOLS

The County Health Inspector visits School and School Meals Premises. Sanitary conditions and complaints are investigated. Infestation by rodents or insect pests are dealt with.

SWIMMING POOLS

All swimming pools used by school pupils are visited by the County Health Inspector. He makes chlorine estimations of the pool water during his visit, and also takes samples of water for bacteriological tests, these tests are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln. Advice on pool management are given and various problems dealt with as they arise.

At present there are two Municipal owned swimming pools, and 13 school private pools. More pools will be coming into operation in the near future.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The general sanitary administration of the County was carried out by the five District Councils :—

District.	Name of M.O.H.	Address.
Boston Borough and Port	G. Hird, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	8 Bridge Street, Boston.
Spalding Urban	J. M. Morfitt, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.	Town Hall, Spalding.
Boston Rural ...	G. Hird, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	126 London Road, Boston.

District.	Name of M.O.H.	Address.
East Elloe Rural	J. M. Morfitt, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.	Mattimore House, Holbeach.
Spalding Rural ...	J. M. Morfitt, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.	Priory Road, Spalding.

CO-OPERATION.—The County Health Inspector co-operates with the Public Health Inspectors of district authorities on sanitary matters and, during outbreaks of infectious disease, assists in obtaining samples for bacteriological examination.

HOUSING

The following information has been supplied by the officials of the District Councils :—

District	By Local Authority		By private enterprise	
	Completed during 1966	In progress 31.12.66	Completed during 1966	In progress 31.12.66
Boston Borough				
Houses	—	12	26	17
Bungalows	4	—	49	32
Flats	—	6	4	—
		+ 12 b.sits.		
Spalding Urban				
Houses	—	8	76	52
Bungalows	32	4	103	74
Flats	—	—	4	—
Boston Rural				
Houses	2	—	50	27
Bungalows	16	42	63	30
Flats	20	30	—	—
East Elloe Rural				
Houses	—	—	26	24
Bungalows	18	20	62	50
Flats	—	—	—	—
Spalding Rural				
Houses	—	—	43	26
Bungalows	—	—	56	36
Flats	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	92	134	362	368

WATER SUPPLY

The following particulars have been kindly furnished by the Engineers of the two Water Boards serving the County.

EAST LINCOLNSHIRE WATER BOARD

(Boston Borough and parts of the parishes of Fishtoft and Brothertoft)

1. Sources of Supply.

- (a) Fordington (boreholes in the Spilsby Sandstone—Safe Yield 1 M.G.D.) in the Spilsby Rural District and 4 miles north of Spilsby and approximately 20 miles from Boston.
- (b) Revesby (Impounding Reservoir and Catchment Area approximately 2,000 acres—Safe Yield 0.3 M.G.D.) in the Horncastle Rural District and approximately 12 miles north of Boston, and
- (c) In bulk from the mains of the South Lincolnshire Water Board (supply points London Road, Wyberton Low Road and Fishtoft Road).

2. **Rainfall.** The rainfall recorded at Revesby during the year 1966 was 28.96" (Annual Average 25.29").

Rainfall at Fordington in 1966 was 33.77".

3. (a) **Volume of Water supplied in 1966 with comparison for 1965.**

Thousands of Gallons

Year	Revesby	Av. G.P.D.	Fordington	Av. G.P.D.	Bulk	Av. G.P.D.	Total	Av. G.P.D.
1966	249,889	685	187,183	513	197,711	542	634,783	1,740
1965	217,180	593	217,450	593	203,820	557	638,450	1,743
+	32,709	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
—			30,267	80	6,109	15	3,667	3

N.B.—In addition to the supply to the Borough the figures given in the above table include supplies in the Parishes of West Fen, Carrington, Frithville, Sibsey, Westville, Thornton-le-Fen and Langrville in the Spilsby Rural District, the Parish of Revesby in the Horncastle Rural District and Parts of the Parishes of Fishtoft and Brothertoft in the Boston Rural District.

(b) **Consumption. Boston Borough only, 1966.**

- (i) The domestic consumption per head per day was 27 gallons.

Total domestic consumption per day—746,374.

- (ii) Total metered consumption per day of industrial premises was 738,339.

Thus, consumption for 1966 equates to 53.8 gallons per head per day for all purposes (including waste).

4. Quality of Water.

(i) Monthly samples of the raw and treated water passing to supply at Revesby and Fordington have been submitted to the Public Analyst at Nottingham (E. Fogden, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) and 217 samples of the water in the mains have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln for bacteriological analysis. No adverse reports have been received in respect of treated water passing to supply.

(ii) The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

5. Quantity of water.

(i) The supply during the year was satisfactory.

(ii) The proportion of the houses in the Borough supplied by standpipes and outside taps is relatively small and mainly confined to old parts of the town.

Less than 1% of the approximate 8,000 houses are without piped water supply.

EAST LINCOLNSHIRE WATER BOARD.

Typical Analysis of Water—Boston Borough.

REVESBY WATERWORKS FORDINGTON

	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated
Total Solids, dried 180°C.	500 p.p.m.	550 p.p.m.	360 p.p.m.	380 p.p.m.
Suspended Solids	0	0	0	0
Chlorides as Chlorine	39	42	17.7	21.3
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.3	3.71	0.21	0.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.005	0	0	0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.16	0.004	0.216	0.34
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.16	0.064	0.004	0
Carbonate Hardness	225	240	258	263
Non-Carbonate Hardness	91	128	9	17
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMno ₄ in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	1.28	0.8	0.00	0
pH Value	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1
Odour and Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units	Less than 5.	Less than 5.	Less than 5.	Less than 5.
Heavy Metals	0	0	0	0
Free Chlorine	0	0.2	0	0.24
Fluorides as Fluorine	0	0	0.38	0.38

Revesby Waterworks—Treatment.

Coagulation using Alum followed by Pressure Filtration and Chlorination.

Fordington—Treatment.

Chlorination only. Experiments being undertaken on the removal of excess iron.

SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE WATER BOARD.

During the period covered by this report, water supplies throughout the Holland Division of Lincolnshire were maintained satisfactorily with no serious interference or breakdown. The attention of the Board and its Officers is continually directed to meet not only existing demands but in anticipating and making provision for the growing future commitments.

The new bores at Aslackby and Rippingale which come into the category of future provision have not yet been brought into service, as a new pumping station and pipe lines are being planned for incorporation within this supply system.

The new booster station situated at Guthram on the trunk main line between Bourne and Spalding was brought into service during the year and increased the carrying capacity of that line by approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day.

A new 10" diameter trunk main from Weston to Moulton was also commissioned. This is one stage of a wider development to meet the growing demand of the south eastern area of the Board.

These provisions are, however, of little value if water levels within the boreholes at the main sources should continue to fall. The other safeguard which must be taken is the introduction of borehole pumps which are brought into service when the artesian pressure falls to a level which reduces or completely stops its natural upward flow. These provisions have also been made but fortunately during the year under review owing to a satisfactory rainfall which replenished sources, very little recourse to borehole pumping was necessary.

The three main sources supplying water to the Holland division of Lincolnshire within the Board's area and also providing for a bulk supply to the Boston Borough are at Bourne, West Pinchbeck and Deeping St. Nicholas. This latter source which has a very much smaller yield has certain other beneficial properties in that the water is of a softer quality and a higher fluorine content, assists in providing an improved mixed commodity.

The total water supplied from these three sources for the Holland division of the County for the period under review and the previous year was as follows :—

	1965	1966
Bourne	957,256,000	948,592,000
West Pinchbeck ...	478,521,000	452,116,000
Deeping St. Nicholas ...	39,416,000	40,380,000
Totals	<u>1,475,193,000 galls.</u>	<u>1,441,088,000 galls.</u>

The Bourne source also provided supplies to the Bourne Urban District and the South Kesteven Rural District as follows :—

	1965	1966
Bourne Urban ...	75,825,000	88,300,000
South Kesteven ...	205,201,000	212,247,000
	<u>281,026,000</u>	<u>300,547,000</u>

	1965	1966
Total Abstraction from the Bourne source	1,143,054,000	1,150,378,000

The quantity of water supplied in detail to the separate areas within the Holland (Lincs.) division for the years 1966 and 1965 was as follows :—

	1965 Galls.	1966 Galls.
Spalding Urban	386,276,000	367,424,000
Spalding Rural	311,061,000	313,427,000
Boston Rural	240,971,000	276,107,000
East Elloe Rural	332,169,000	319,149,000
Boston Borough	204,716,000	198,637,000

Approximately 50 million gallons is estimated in 1966 to be distributed in the Spalding Rural area from the Weston station.

Samples from all sources at weekly intervals are submitted for bacteriological analyses and these have given satisfactory results.

Chemical analyses of the two main sources at Bourne and Pinchbeck gave the following result :—

Chemical Analyses

Results in parts per million	Bourne	Pinchbeck
Appearance	Clear & Bright	Bright with few Particles
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil	less than 3
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	26	28
Chlorine present as Chloride	25	25
Total Hardness	395	295
Carbonate	225	230
Non Carbonate	170	65
Oxygen absorbed	0.10	Nil
Iron	Nil	0.08
Zinc, Copper, Lead, Manganese	Absent	Absent

The analyst reports the samples are practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron in the Pinchbeck water. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analyses these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The total yardage of new mains laid during the year in the various Authorities districts are as follows :—

Dia. Inches	Boston Rural	East Elloe Rural	Spalding Rural	Spalding Urban	Total
1½					
2	110				110
3	794	786	2375	914	4869
4	661			1018	1679
6	814		387	1140	2341
10			4685		4685
12			360		360
Total	2379	786	7807	3072	14044

SEWERAGE—IMPROVEMENTS IN 1966.

BOSTON BOROUGH.

Connections to the new sewers constructed under the West Side Sewerage Scheme have continued and now 90% of the properties are connected to the system.

BOSTON RURAL.

Freiston and Butterwick and Extensions in Fishtoft and Wyberton Sewerage Schemes—

After $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of construction this sewerage scheme is complete. At Fishtoft Sewage Disposal Works two additional sedimentation tanks were brought into operation.

Larger capacity pumps were installed in the existing Pumping Station in Tytton Lane West.

Trade Waste control works at Messrs. Marshall Brothers' factories at Butterwick were completed and connected to the sewer.

Swineshead Sewerage Scheme—

After $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of construction all sewers have been laid. Those lengths laid since the last report are located as follows :—

Coles Lane, Bullens Lane, Abbey Lane, High Green and the remainder of South Street.

All four pumping stations have been completed and are now in operation.

The Sewage Disposal Works has been substantially completed including screen chamber and recording flume, sedimentation tanks, humus tanks and the pump and switchgear installation in the pumphouse. The Sewage Disposal Works is in operation and connection can now be made to the sewers.

Sutterton Drove—Amber Hill Sewerage Scheme—

All main sewers have been completed including the "rising main" to the Disposal Works. The Sewage Disposal Plant is 95% complete and it is anticipated that the scheme will be in operation in the early part of 1967.

Modernisation of Pre-War Properties.

60 properties in the parishes of Benington, Butterwick, Fishtoft, Freiston, Leverton, Old Leake and Wrangle have been modernised by the addition of Bathrooms, W.C.'s and hot water systems during 1966.

A start has been made on improvements by the addition of bathrooms, etc. to some 80 Council properties in the village of Swineshead.

SPALDING URBAN.

500 yards of sewer extension was laid during the year.

SPALDING RURAL.

During the year work continued on the public sewerage scheme for the village of Pinchbeck.

EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT.

Tender for Holbeach Sewerage Scheme was accepted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for £800,000 in September. Work commenced in January, 1967 and will serve some 1,300 properties.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The County Welfare Officer reports as follows :—

WELFARE OF THE DISABLED. The services provided for the physically disabled by the Welfare Committee in conjunction with the Holland Society for the Disabled have again increased over the past year and the register of disabled persons now contains 763 names compared with 677 last year. The following summary of the register has been prepared in accordance with the formula prescribed by the Medical Research Council :—

Code	Detail	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	19	11	30
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	51	181	232
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	37	42	79
H/L	Disease of digestive and genitourinary system; of the heart or circulatory system; of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin ...	41	62	103
Q/T	Injuries to head, face, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or disease (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs of the spine	44	58	102
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	81	112	193
U/W	Neuroses, phycoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included in V	5	10	15
X	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	—	—	—
Y	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	—	3	3
Z	Other diseases and injuries not already specified	1	—	1
	Cases not yet classified	1	4	5
Totals		280	483	763

A qualified social worker is on the staff of the Welfare Department who specifically deals with the work amongst the disabled and supervises the work of the three part-time social workers employed by the voluntary Society. The craft teaching staff comprises 4 teachers and 1 trainee. They give domiciliary instruction in various crafts to a number of disabled as well as at Hovenden House, Fleet and in the Old People's Homes. The Holland Society for the Disabled provide social services which include clubs, social activities, outings, etc. The stock of various aids which the Society possess, prove of great value to the disabled and help these people to live a more normal life than would be otherwise possible. All these services are publicised wherever and whenever possible—e.g. at agricultural shows and exhibitions.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

(a) **Blind Register.** The number on the Blind Register at 31st December, 1966 was 180, an increase of 4 on the previous year's figure. 29 new cases were registered during the year. With the exception of 3 these were all over 50 years of age and spread evenly over the age groupings including 3 over 90 years of age. There was one transfer into the area, one out, one case transferred to the Partially Sighted Register and 24 deaths occurred during the year.

(b) **Partially Sighted Register.** The number on the Partially Sighted Register on 31st December, 1966 was 61 an increase of 5 over the previous year. 12 new cases were registered during the year. There were also 3 transfers to the Blind Register, 2 transfers out of the area and 2 deaths during the year.

(c) **Children.** The Blind Register includes 11 children (7 boys and 4 girls). 2 girls and 3 boys are attending special schools, 1 boy is in a psychiatric hospital and there are 2 girls and 3 boys residing in their own homes.

(d) **Boston and Holland Blind Society.** The Boston and Holland Blind Society act as the agent of the County Council and close co-operation is always maintained between the Secretary of the Blind Society and the staff of the Welfare Department. There are 2 social welfare officers of the Blind who teach the Blind various crafts in their own homes. The Society own and administer a small home for 16 blind women of all ages. This makes a very useful contribution towards meeting the needs of blind women requiring residential care. The Society make grants where necessary from their own funds (both in cash and kind) to supplement Social Security and other statutory grants.

WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY.

(a) **Old People's Homes.** The state of accommodation remains the same as set out in last year's report viz :—

Adapted properties (5)	...	...	195 beds.
Purpose-built Homes (3)	...	...	120 beds.
"Joint User" Establishment	...		10 beds.

(b) **Grouped Bungalow Schemes.** During the year under review no new schemes of grouped bungalows were submitted by the Housing Authorities but progress is being made with the project for the elderly and disabled at Kirton (Boston R.D.C.) which was mentioned in the last Report. The number of bungalows and flatlets for the elderly now in use are :—

Borough of Boston	Comprehensive Scheme	20 Bungalows
East Elloe R.D.C.	Comprehensive Scheme	18 Bungalows
Spalding R.D.C.	Comprehensive Scheme	25 Bungalows
		16 Flatlets
	Modified Scheme	53 Bungalows

(c) **Meals on Wheels Service.** This service was extended to the Pinchbeck area during the year, where 45 meals are served on Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year. This makes a total of 11 schemes now operating in Holland serving approximately 290 meals on two days per week. The total number of meals served during the year was 21,165. This service is continuing to be a great help in keeping the aged independent and allowing them to live in their own homes much longer, thus relieving the waiting list for residential accommodation.

PROBLEM AND HOMELESS FAMILIES. Close liaison has been maintained between the Health, Welfare and Children's Departments and this has proved a great success in dealing with the number of "difficult" and "problem" families who have needed our help.

